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Southeast Asia Report

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5 SEPTEMBER 1986

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DAILIES VIEW VOTE ON U.S. TEXTILE BILL

BK110920 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 11 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the failure of the U.S. House of Representatives to override President Reagan's veto of the bill restricting the import of textiles and garments from 11 Asian countries and Brazil, MERDEKA daily says that the failure benefits us because thousands of textile workers in our country do not have to face retrenchment. Besides, textile industrialists have also learned a good lesson in that they must always consider the political dimension of the textile industry. They must also constantly reinforce the foundation of multilateral trade agreement for a more balanced and fairer trade system.

ANGKATAN BERSENJATA describes the U.S. House of Representatives' decision as something that saves the country's textile and garment industry, at least for the time being. It is important to stress the phrase "for the time being" because ANGKATAN BERSENJATA believes that the U.S. Congress is inclined to poke its nose into the U.S. foreign trade relations and draft new protectionist and discriminatory bills, including the Jenkins Bill. If President Reagan is later succeeded by a person of similar outlook, there will certainly be no problem for us. Problems will arise if President Reagan is replaced by a person with a different outlook. We must take this succession issue into consideration, while at the same time try to find new marketing outlets for our textiles.

SUARA KARYA and BERITA YUDHA agree with the opinion that the U.S. Congress' decision has for the time being saved our textile industry, but both caution the coming competition among textile producers, which will be fiercer. In this connection, the role of various government policies in eradicating the so-called high-cost economy is decisive. If we demand other countries remove their protectionist policies, we are expected to do the same. The revival of developing countries' economies, including that of Brazil, SUARA KARYA believes, is something worth studying.

PIKIRAN RAKYAT says that textile industrialists must remain vigilant to any new intrigues plotted by U.S. industrialists and politicians. The peril of protectionism still exists.

/8309

CSO: 4213/182

BRIEFS

VICE PRESIDENT TO NONALIGNED MEETING--Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah will lead an Indonesian delegation to the nonaligned summit to be held in Zimbabwe early in September. Speaking at his weekly press conference in Jakarta today, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said further that the nonaligned summit will be preceded by a 2-day meeting of senior officials of the member countries beginning on 24 August and a meeting of the nonaligned foreign ministers before the end of this month. The foreign minister said that the U.S. Congress' failure to defeat President Reagan's veto of the Jenkins draft bill was encouraging news for ASEAN and other textile-producing countries. According to Mokhtar, the failure has given [words indistinct] efforts to impose other protectionist measures. The decision will create a favorable atmosphere for the convening of a new round of multilateral trade talks supported by ASEAN and other developing countries to avoid a greater tendency toward protectionism everywhere. The GATT-governed international trade system is to be reviewed during the upcoming talks. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Aug 86] /8309

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND TO VISIT--Jakarta, Thursday (31 July), (MERDEKA)--French President Francois Mitterrand is scheduled to pay a state visit to Indonesia on the third week of September to reciprocate President Suharto's visit to France. Speaking at Bina Graha today, Indonesian Ambassador to France Bakhtiar Rifai, however, did not elaborate on how long the French president will stay in Indonesia or on topics to be discussed with his Indonesian counterpart. [Excerpt] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 1 Aug 86 pp 1, 11] /8309

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE--Indonesia and Zimbabwe have established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level beginning today. A statement released by the Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta today said that based on the principles adopted by the United Nations Charter, the diplomatic ties are established for the promotion of friendly relations and mutual cooperation on basis of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual respect for sovereignty, independence, and activities of each other's country. [Excerpt] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 14 Aug 86] /8309

TELEVISION STATION CONSTRUCTION--Speaking at a cornerstone-laying ceremony for a television transmitter station in Bandung on 11 August, Information Minister Harmoko stressed the important role of mass media in supporting national development. The construction of the television station costs 775 million rupiah and is scheduled for completion within 210 days. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 11 Aug 86 BK] /8309

ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--President Suharto received credentials from three ambassadors at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta on 4 August. They were Michael Urban Bendix of Denmark, Callixte d'Offay Xavier of the Republic of Seychelles, and Andre Giumaraes of Brazil. [Summary] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 11 BK]

TRANSMIGRATION FROM WEST JAVA--An official of West Java Transmigration Department Office has disclosed that during the 2d year of the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan, the province resettled a total of 1,200 transmigrant families or more than 300,000 persons to various transmigration locations outside Java. He also noticed growing public interest in transmigration programs. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 6 Aug 86 BK] /8309

NEW WARSHIP COMMISSIONED--Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani commissioned a new warship belonging to the Indonesian Navy in Ujungpandang Port on 8 August. The new warship is "KRI Hassanudin," named after a prominent national hero. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Aug 86 BK] /8309

AIR FORCE PLANE CRASH--Jakarta, 15 Aug (AFP)--An Indonesian Air Force Fokker F-27 crashed on a training flight in a mountainous area of west Java Thursday, killing at least eight people, police said Friday. A police spokesman in the town of Garut near the crash site said there were no survivors. He said, however, that radio reports relayed from Search and Rescue (SAR) teams at the scene gave conflicting reports, some saying eight dead, and others 12. The wreckage of the aircraft--reported missing Thursday--was found by SAR teams at 9 a.m. Friday (0200 GMT) on the slopes of 6,824 foot (2,000 meter) high Piit Mountain, some 95 kilometers (59 miles) southwest of Jakarta. The spokesman said early SAR reports indicated that so far only seven bodies had been identified as those of four crew members, two majors, and one lieutenant-colonel. Earlier a SAR spokesman in Jakarta told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that SAR teams had been scouring the area since late Thursday, and that only eight persons were believed to have been aboard the aircraft. Villagers in the area of Piit and Talagabodas mountains reported hearing three loud consecutive explosions around midday, he said. The F-27 had been on a flight scheduled to last about two hours. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0403 GMT 15 Aug 86 BK] /9738

COUNTERTRADE FIGURES--Indonesia has notched up \$1,506 million in counter-trade contracts with foreign suppliers over 4 years since the concept was introduced in January 1982. The figures, released by the trade department, show that West Germany has become the number one partner of Indonesia in countertrade in terms in the value concluded in the contracts. Japan and Canada occupy the second and third spots. [Summary] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Aug 86 BK] /9738

OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR--Indonesian Parliament Speaker Amir Makhmud received the outgoing GDR ambassador, Mr Werner Petersen, at the parliament building in Jakarta on 11 August. The GDR ambassador is concluding his term of office of 4½ years to Indonesia. [Summary] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Aug 86 BK] /9738

ADDITIONAL SMALL EARTH STATIONS--Indonesian Telecommunications Public Corporation plans to build 100 additional small earth stations throughout the country to step up telecommunications services to the general public. The construction of stations will be spread out during the current Fourth 5-Year Development Plan, 1984-89. [Summary] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Aug 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4200/1321

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT SUPPORTING DPRK

BK121110 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, 12 August OANA (KPL)--A spokesman of the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement on August 11 supporting the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aiming at transforming the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

After recalling the main points of the DPRK's statement issued on 23 June, the Lao statement says: Although the Korean War ended 33 years ago, the Korean peninsula still remains divided due to the U.S. policy of dividing Korea permanently. They have already supplied a great number of modern weapons, including nuclear ones, to South Korea, and have turned South Korea into a U.S. military base and nuclear stockpile in preparation for a new war of aggression in this part of the world. All these acts have violated the ceasefire treaty and blatantly threatened security in Asia and the world.

The statement goes on to say: The people and the government of the LPDR consider the initiatives of the DPRK to be reasonable and practical.

These constructive initiatives indicative of the peaceful policy of the DPRK call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the turning of the ceasefire treaty into a treaty of peace, and the liquidation of the seeds of a nuclear confrontation, thereby contributing to the common efforts of all nations toward the reduction of nuclear weapons.

The Lao people and government strongly support all the initiatives of the DPRK aimed at turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone. The Lao people firmly unite with the Korean people in the struggle for putting an end to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea, for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from South Korea, and for the reunification of Korea.

/9871

CSO: 4200/1328

EMBASSY REJECTS THAI 'SLANDER' ON BORDER INCURSION

OW291719 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29--The Lao Embassy in Paris made public on 24 July a statement concerning the situation on the Lao-Thai border.

The statement denounced as groundless a report published by the BANKGOK WORLD on 17 July that on 14 June 1986, a group of 30-40 heavily-armed troops crossed the border into Thai territory and attacked Huoipong Commune, 15 km from Sieng Khan district town in Pradau Province, killing 35 persons and wounding 14 others, including women and children.

This report was taken up by the French daily LE FIGARO on 21 July.

That report was another fabrication made by the Thai authorities to sidetrack Thai public opinion from the political turmoil inside Thailand, the statement said.

It went on to say that the Lao People's Democratic Republic has never committed any provocative acts against Thailand and never sent troops into Thai territory. But, for 10 years now, Thailand has been pursuing a hostile policy against Laos, disrupting security along the common border, attacking boats on the Mekong River, sending [words indistinct] (?armed) units into Lao territory for sabotage, and causing instability. At present, Thai troops are still occupying many strategic points along the border in the northwestern region of Laos.

To settle this question, the LPDR has time and again proposed to resume the dialogue between the two countries, that statement stressed.

The Lao vice foreign minister on 18 June summoned the Thai ambassador in Laos to protest against that slanderous charge. On 23 June, the Lao permanent representation to the United Nations handed to the UN General Secretary a note on the situation.

/9871

CSO: 4200/1328

DIVISION E STUDIES DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK061331 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] To continue mobilizing emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth party congress, the leading and commanding cadres of the Division E Command studied the contents and spirit of the draft political report of the LPRP Central Committee early in July. The report will be submitted to the fourth party congress.

During the 5-day study, the participants discussed in depth the orientation of the national construction from 1986 to 2000 and of the second 5-year state plan for 1986 to 1990. They also discussed the advantages, weaknesses, and remaining problems in implementing previous tasks and drew lessons for the implementation of tasks in the years to come, particularly the task of consolidating and building various units with regard to regulations and discipline as well as attention to improving the living conditions of officers and men. At the same time, the participants discussed in detail the task of stepping up enthusiastic emulation campaigns to score firm and multilateral achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth party congress.

/8309

CSO: 4206/132

LEADERS SEND THANKS TO LAO COUNTERPARTS

BK100552 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Comrade Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, Vientiane.

The message reads in full as follows: On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers of the MPR, the Mongolian people, and in our own names, we would like to express sincere thanks to you, comrades, and through you to the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and the fraternal Lao people for the warm salutations and sincere greetings conveyed to us on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian revolution.

On this glorious occasion, we are pleased to note that the friendship relations between the MPRP and the LPRP and between the MPR and the LPDR have been continually promoted and expanded extensively on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in accordance with the contents and spirit of the 1979 treaty, which is considered a basis for strengthening fraternity between the peoples of our two countries. We are firmly convinced that the relations of friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity between our two countries will continue to be profoundly enhanced in the future in the interests of the Mongolian and Lao peoples and fully in conformity with the overall objectives of consolidating the foundations of socialism to guarantee peace and security in Asia and the world.

We sincerely wish you, beloved and respected comrades, and the fraternal Lao people new achievements in the cause of building socialist foundations and defending the country to welcome the Fourth LPRP Congress worthily.

/8309

CSO: 4206/132

COLUMNIST CALLS FOR FOODSTUFFS INCREASE, USE FOR EXPORT

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 21 Jun 86 p 2

['Talk' Column by Sengsouli Sonsoulin: "Agriculture Is a Priority Task in Solving the Food Supply Problem"]

[Excerpts] Although Vientiane Capital has sufficient rice and other foodstuffs for consuming, and for the most part adequately responds to the needs of society, we still do not have a sufficient supply of certain foods. Agricultural production focuses strongly only on growing rice, and has not given enough attention to growing different foodstuffs for export so as to have a source of [foreign] exchange. There are still insufficient agricultural raw materials to supply the food concentrate and other types of production plants. Intensive agriculture has not yet been broadened in important ways. The expansion of agricultural cooperativization has not completely succeeded. Agricultural production cannot yet guarantee that in the future Vientiane Capital will be more plentiful economically. In particular, food production must be sufficient for the needs of society. The first all-round duty of agricultural work is that we must all mobilize each other to expand production quickly and strongly. We will use scientific and technological means in production and extensively increase intensive agriculture in both dry and rainy seasons. We must focus on expanding the growing of rice and secondary crops, and increase irrigation, the selection of seedlings and fertilizer. Moreover, we will allocate planting areas and growing crops and clearing land in a systematic manner. Along with food production, we must together promote the growing of industrial trees for the near and long term according to the collective policy line. This is because industrial trees are a part of all-round agriculture, and they are also an important export for Vientiane Capital.

9884/12899

CSO: 4206/116

EDITORIAL MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF RADIO STATION

BK130457 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Station editorial--date not given]

[Text] Respected listeners, today, 13 August, marks the 26th anniversary of the National Radio Broadcasting Station. Over the past years, the National Radio Broadcasting Station, a mass media organization of the party and an official mouthpiece of the state, has made important contributions to correctly implementing and reflecting each aspect of the attitude, line, plans, and policies of the party Central Committee and publicizing extensively movements on organizing and implementing the party's resolutions and instructions; good work and outstanding people; and outstanding units, offices, organizations, and localities. At the same time, the radio station has regularly broadcast entertainment programs for our parents, brothers and sisters, and people of all ethnic minority groups.

Regarding international affairs, our national radio has positively publicized the party's foreign policy and, at the same time, promptly carried material countering the aggressive acts committed by the imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, and other international reactionaries.

The above achievements are attributable to the important contributions made by our listeners and office colleagues. For example, they have sent articles, news, poems, songs, and remarks to us. Nevertheless, taking into consideration the requirements of the propaganda work and political tasks in the new period of the party as well as listeners' requirements, our radio station has had many shortcomings that must be resolved. For example, the contents of some programs are not yet perfect, the art and form of presentation are not yet delightful to the listeners, and our voices not yet pleasant and grammatical.

For this reason, we are convinced that apart from our effort to resolve the shortcomings, the listeners, comrades, friends, and office colleagues will make further contributions in the future by sending more news items, poems, plays, comments, and criticisms to us so that the national radio can more effectively serve the political tasks of the party and state and the listeners.

/8309

CS0: 4206/132

BRIEFS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT AT UNIVERSITY CEREMONY--On the afternoon of 2 August, a ceremony was held at the auditorium of Vientiane Medical University to officially close the 11th advanced medical training course and the 11th intermediate dental training course. More than 400 cadres, professors, and students at the university attended the ceremony. Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and official in charge of guiding the cultural and social group, was the guest of honor at the ceremony. At the closing ceremony, Mr (Niandala Chounlamonti), head of the directors of the university, read a report on the training program at the university. [Excerpt] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Aug 86] /8309

MISLED PERSONS RETURN FROM THAILAND--Twenty-seven misled Lao citizens who were formerly deceived by the reactionary elements to flee to Thailand voluntarily returned to their home on 29 July. The repatriation of the formerly misled persons--the second batch for this year and the 28th since 1980--was carried out under the sponsorship of the UNHCR. The handing-over ceremony was held in Hatsiafong District--a Lao border district located across the river from the Nong Khai provincial town in Thailand. An official of Thailand's Nong Khai Province gave a speech to hand over the Lao returnees to a representative of Vientiane Province in the presence of UNHCR representatives stationed in Laos and Thailand. In his acceptance speech, the representative of Vientiane Province reiterated the humanitarian policy of the LPDR Government in pardoning misled persons and acting willingly to accept any misled Lao compatriots who come to realize their wrongdoing and voluntarily request to return to their native land to live as good citizens and to cooperate with their compatriots to build and develop the country. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Jul 86] /8309

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA--A Lao party and state delegation led by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of industry and handicrafts returned to Vientiane on the afternoon of 29 July from Managua, capital of the Republic of Nicaragua, after attending the celebration of the 10th anniversary of Nicaragua's national day organized on 19 July in Esteli Province. During its stay in Nicaragua, in addition to attending the national day celebration in Esteli, a provincial base of the Nicaraguan revolution 35 kilometers from the Honduran border, the delegation

paid a courtesy call on President Daniel Ortega and met with the Nicaraguan minister of industry and other leaders. On this occasion, our delegation was invited to tour a volcano about 50 km from Managua. This active volcano exploded in the 17th century. While in power Somoza executed a large number of political prisoners here. The delegation also visited a textile factory and other production bases. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Jul 86] /8309

STOPH MESSAGE TO KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN--LPDR Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane recently received a message of thanks from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The message reads: I would like to express my sincere thanks to you for your congratulatory message sent to me on the occasion of my reelection as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. I hope that the friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the LPDR will be furthered and more profoundly developed for the interest of peace, socialism, and happiness of the Lao and GDR peoples. I wish you good health and strong initiative in carrying out your esteemed responsibilities. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jul 86] /8309

FOREIGN RELATIONS DELEGATION TO HANOI--On the morning of 26 July, the delegation of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission headed by Comrade Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee and deputy head of the said commission, left Vientiane for Hanoi for an official friendship visit to the SRV. During the 1-week visit, the delegation will meet with the Vietnamese counterpart to exchange experiences in carrying out their work in the past year and to consult with each other to continue mutual assistance and cooperation in the coming year. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Jul 86 BK] /8309

KPL DELEGATION RETURNS--The KPL delegation led by Bounteng Vongsai, KPL director, returned home on 28 July after attending the conference of the Asia-Pacific News Agencies Organization in Kuala Lumpur from 21 to 23 July. The conference was attended by representatives of 25 news agencies from 19 countries. The conference approved a UNESCO assistance project to help train technicians for the KPL and the VNA in 1986 and 1987. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 31 Jul 86 BK] /8309

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI AWARDED SOVIET MEDAL--On 7 August 1986, Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC, was conferred an international friendship medal in accordance with a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Sisomphon Lovansai was conferred the high-level honorary medal on this occasion because of his meritorious deeds in developing and strengthening solidarity and cooperation between the Soviet and Lao peoples and on the occasion of his 70th birthday. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Aug 86] /8309

THANK YOU MESSAGE FROM POLAND--Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, recently received a message of thanks from their Polish counterparts for their congratulatory message on the 42d anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

The message of thanks was signed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and by Comrade Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers. The message reads: We are convinced that the friendly relations, solidarity, and cooperation between Poland and the LPDR will continue to develop firmly in the interest of the two countries and for peace and socialism. In conclusion, the Polish leaders wish the Lao leaders and people success in building and developing the economy of the LPDR. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Aug 86] /8309

PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION TO USSR--The delegation of the Lao peace committee led by Sisavang Chanthepha, vice chairman of the Lao Committee for World Peace, and Solidarity and Friendship with Other Countries, departed Vientiane for the USSR to attend a consultative conference of the peace organizations of the socialist countries in Asia on the issue of international peace and security. The conference will be held in Khabarov in the far eastern Soviet Union from 14 to 20 August. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 4 Aug 86 BK] /8309

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT EXHORTATION TO STUDENTS--Vientiane, 5 August (KPL)--"Revolutionary medical workers are people with knowledge and skill and imbued with noble revolutionary virtue," said Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a meeting with the final-year medical students in Vientiane. Having highly appraised scholastic achievements of students and the proficiency of the teaching staff in the past six years, the vice chairman went on to say that revolutionary medical workers should know now to put their learned theory into practice for the benefits of the people and they must be loyal to the motherland. Revolutionary medical workers should pay special attention to the well-being of the remote rural communities. All these will instrumentally contribute to the national economy building. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 5 Aug 86] /9871

SRV YOUTH DELEGATION--Vientiane, 2 August (KPL)--A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth led by its Second Secretary Le Thanh Dao arrived here on Thursday for a week-long friendship visit. During its stay here, the delegation is scheduled to meet with the officials of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee and the Vientiane youths. Visits to some production bases are also in the program. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 2 Aug 86 BK] /9871

TELEPHONE SWITCHING CENTER--Vientiane, 3 August (OANA-KPL)--The installation work of a switching center for telephones linking Vientiane capital and Tha Ngon (about 20 km north of Vientiane) was completed and opened to the public on Tuesday. The installation work was done with assistance from the UNDP office here, the cost of which totals \$70,000. Earlier, the UNDP had helped the LPDR in the installation of 15 units of sun-powered communication systems. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 3 Aug 86 BK] /9871

MEDIA PROTOCOL WITH GDR--Vientiane, 30 July (OANA-KPL)--A protocol of cooperation in the journalistic field for 1986-87 was signed here yesterday between the LPDR and the GDR. According to the document signed by Vice President and Secretary General of the Lao Journalists Association Chanthon Thiangthepvongsa and GDR Ambassador Dietrich Jarck, the GDR is to help organize the coming 6-month course for the training of Lao journalists in Vientiane. Lectures on journalism will be carried out by experienced

GDR journalists. It is the tenth course of a series held in Vientiane with GDR assistance. In attendance at the signing ceremony was Son Khamvanvongsa, chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television, and president of the LJA [Lao Journalists Association]. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 30 Jul 86 BK] /9871

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION TO VIETNAM--Vientiane, 7 August (KPL)--A Lao scientific-technological delegation headed by Souli Namthavong, president of the State Council of Sciences and Technology left here for the SRV on 5 August to attend a conference on scientific-technological cooperation between Laos and Vietnam to be held soon in Hanoi. The conference is to review the implementation of the 1985-86 Cooperation Plan signed on 13 September last year. In addition, cooperation agreements in 1986-90 and in 1986-87 are to be worked out. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 7 Aug 86 BK] /9871

SOCIAL STUDY LABORATORIES--Vientiane, 7 August (KPL)--Three soil study laboratories built with the USSR's assistance were officially handed over to Laos at a ceremony held here on 5 August. The building of these laboratories was started at the beginning of 1979. The buildings are now installed with basic equipment and machines. Signatories of the document were, on the Lao side Thongphoum Chanphengsai, head of the agriculture and fertilizers department, and on the Soviet side was Viktor Vedinisov, representative of the Ministry of Industrial Agricultural Export Products of the USSR. The signing ceremony was witnessed by Sitaheng Lasaphon, deputy minister of the Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and Cooperatives Ministry, and Vitaliy Ivanstov, [name as received] economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy to Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 8 Aug 86 BK] /9871

ROADS BUILT IN LAOS, SRV--Hanoi, 12 Aug (VNA)--Workers of the Vientiane Road-building Company are concentrating on the construction of Highway 10 linking Saythami and Thonlakhom districts in Vientiane Province. This 57-km road is expected to be completed by the end of 1987. Construction of the 130-km Highway 8 is being pushed ahead with the completion of another 30 km of road and eight new concrete bridges. Road builders of Savavarnakhet, Saravane, and Champassak provinces have restored 240 km of Highway 13 crossing Laos lengthwise. Meanwhile, in Saravane and Champassak provinces, 60 km of provincial roads have been upgraded and many bridges reconditioned on Highway 20. In Sekhone Province, road workers have restored 240 km of the trunk roads and built six more bridges. A new road linking the Vietnamese province of Gialai-Kontum and its Lao sister province of Attapeu was completed last July. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 12 Aug 86 BT] /9871

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETES CASTRO--Vientiane, 13 Aug (KPL)--Party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, on 8 August, sent a telegram of greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The telegram says: "On the occasion of your 60th birthday, on behalf of the LPRP CC and in my own name, I would like to extend my best wishes to you. I wish you good health and success in your noble mission." [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 13 Aug 86 BT] /9871

PASASON 36TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY--Vientiane, 13 Aug (KPL)--The leading Lao newspaper PASASON today publishes an article marking its 36th founding anniversary. It says that having gone through different periods of the revolution under the names of LAO FREEDOM, THE LAO PATRIOT, and THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE, PASASON has always served as a sharp weapon of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the people. In this respect, PASASON has not only brought the voice of the party to the people, but also reflected the latter's constructive suggestions in all fields of society. PASASON has a daily circulation of 28,000 copies and the quality of its domestic and foreign reports have been improved day after day. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 13 Aug 86] /9871

MITTERAND THANK YOU NOTE--Vientiane, 14 Aug (KPL)--President Souphanouvong has received a message of thanks from President Francois Mitterand of the French Republic for his greetings on the occasion of the National Day of France. In his message, the French president wished for further development of the traditional relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. A similar message was addressed to Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut by his French counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 14 Aug 86 BT] /9871

DISTRICT TAX COLLECTION--From the beginning of January to the end of May, cadres and government employees in the Hatsaifond District revenue section, Vientiane Capital, carried out their specialized task jointly by collecting income taxes, license taxes, salary taxes, printing taxes and various fees from 520 basic stores valued at a total of 3,365,846 kip, exceeding the figure for the plan for the first 6 months of 1986 by 13 percent. [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Jun 86 p 1] 9884/12899

CSO: 4206/116

EDITORIAL HITS COMMUNIST 'WITCH-HUNT'

HK141401 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Witch-Hunt Sharpens National Divisions"]

[Text] The McCarthyist witch-hunt of alleged communists in the Government of President Aquino has broken out at a time that she is preparing for her visit to the United States. So far, the Defense Minister, Mr Enrile, who triggered the witch-hunt, has named Leftists in second-line bureaucratic positions, but has refrained from carrying out the smear on Cabinet ministers.

What passes for evidence on alleged communist learnings of some ministers are innuendoes and unverified "intelligence reports." The presidential spokesman, Mr Saguisag, has categorically said that the President has stood by her commitment not to appoint communists to the Cabinet, and the question of appointing Leftists to bureaucratic positions is another matter.

Mr Saguisag said that in the interests of national reconciliation, it might be good to give ex-dissidents government jobs so they might be brought back to the national mainstream.

What has been conveniently ignored by Mr Enrile is that the Aquino government is backed by precedents set by the previous government he had served for more than 20 years. The Marcos regime put on its payroll many ex-detainees identified with the Left. No doubt, part of the reason for giving ex-detainees jobs was to co-opt them or to prevent them from becoming restless and causing trouble to the regime. The fact is that the regime used the intellectual resources of the ex-detainees to promote the now defunct and unlamented goals of the "New Society."

If the practice was good enough for the Marcos regime, why then should that be not good enough for the Aquino government? And to think that the Marcos regime tried to make a virtue of its hard-line anti-communist position.

This leads us to the point that raising the profile of the anti-communist issue can only be embarrassing to President Aquino as she prepares for her overseas visit.

The witch-hunt makes Mr Enrile look good to a section of the US Government and public who would be happy to see Mrs Aquino get rid of populists in her Cabinet. The witch-hunt highlights the fact that the present Cabinet is

essentially a coalition between the Right and the Left (which is not the same as communist).

Thus, so long as the witch-hunt continues, President Aquino is constantly under pressure from those seeking to change the balance of power in her Cabinet by removing those members who are seen to be of the Left.

This is not the best time for Mrs Aquino to change her Cabinet. Giving in to pressure to alter its composition could only disrupt and further destabilize her Government. A shake-up now could weaken her position in dealing with foreign governments during her US visit, given the domestic repercussions of Cabinet changes in mid-stream. There is a time for change--when the new Constitution is in place.

In the meantime, creating hysteria over a magnified alleged communist infiltration in the Cabinet can only undermine this government's stability.

It seems clear that the maintenance of the present equilibrium in the Cabinet is in the best interests of this nation trying to heal its wounds. The raising of false issues sharpens divisions the nation cannot afford.

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CSO: 4200/1327

EDITORIAL LAUDS U.S. CONGRESS CASH AID VOTE

HK120721 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Aug 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Cash Aid"]

[Text] It is not often that the Congress of the United States votes to give ready cash to another country. Hence, the decision of the House of Representatives to give the Aquino government \$200 million in ready cash before the end of October was dramatic.

That amount of money will reduce the Philippine budget deficit and contribute to the economic recovery. More important probably are the expected psychological effects of the assistance.

It has been said that the wait-and-see attitude of local businessmen and foreign investors is brought about by the feeling that the Philippine situation is unstable. The gesture of the House will probably go a long way toward improving perceptions about the Philippines. The vote indicated solid support for the Philippines.

The aid is part of the "Assistance for Democracy Act" and speaks of the readiness of the US to assist in the strengthening of Philippine democratic institutions.

It is interesting to note that the aid was voted to be given at a time of US budgetary constraints. As a dissenting congressman said: "We're asked to increase our deficit by a quarter-billion dollars so the Philippines' deficit can be reduced by half a billion dollars. Does that make sense to you?" Finally,, it made sense to the House, probably because the aid is an element in the evolving relationship of the two countries.

The relationship consists of a number of elements, one of which is that when one is in need of help the other is pledged to give assistance.

Recent events have shown how close the friendship between the two countries can be.

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CSO: 4200/1327

ENRILE'S 'RED SCARE TACTIC' ANALYZED

HK141207 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 21

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile seems to be using the "Red scare tactic" to draw fire away from the military, to arrest the drift towards liberalization, and to prepare the ground ideologically for a right-wing military-civilian coup, a University of the Philippines [UP] professor said yesterday.

Randolf David of the UP sociology department and chairman of the Third World Studies Center pointed out that Enrile is focusing attention on the left to divert the public's mind from unanswered questions on his possible involvement in the failed coup at the Manila Hotel and the divisions in the Armed Forces.

The country is experiencing a growing nationalism as manifested, among other things, in concern for social justice--evident in the Constitutional Commission and in some government policies and in the birth of various popular political movements, he said. These go against the grain of right-wing thinking as represented by Enrile, he added.

"Instead of pursuing a debate of ideas, we are back on the old track of labeling. Labeling is an instrument of idle minds," David stressed. He added that this puts left-leaning people on the defensive.

Some observers say by employing the "Red scare tactic," Enrile may gradually lessen popular confidence in President Aquino. This could strengthen Enrile's potential power base, the conservative sector, they claim.

The anti-communist issue, David said, has proven to be a powerful and effective tool even if articulated by a discredited source like Ferdinand Marcos—as he did in the snap presidential elections.

Enrile has thus only continued what Marcos has started, David claimed. What is scary and frightening, David added, is the likely effect of the "Red scare" on the uninformed public. Apart from this, Enrile's other target seems to be President Aquino.

Enrile apparently wants to enlarge the prerogatives of the newly formed National Security Council (NSC) of which he is part, to include a security check on all government employees, the UP sociology professor said. "We will be back to the NISA (National Security and Intelligence Authority) days," David said.

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CSO: 4200/1327

ENRILE REPORTS ON RETURN OF SALTED DOLLARS

HK141213 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 24

[Text] Dollars illegally stashed abroad begin to flow back through the black market.

In a memorandum for President Corazon C. Aquino, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said "an underground flow of dollars back to the Philippines is going on in order to evade the 10 percent tax." Enrile did not indicate how much has already returned to the country, but suspected the possibility of scrapping the 10 percent tax to attract more hidden dollars.

Under its amnesty program, the government charges 10 percent tax for repatriated foreign assets.

Monetary sources confirmed to BUSINESS DAY that there has been a surge of foreign exchange inflow into the domestic market through various channels. The sources, however, said it was difficult to pinpoint whether a portion of this would constitute hidden wealth being returned to the country.

In his memorandum for the President, Enrile said this underground repatriation of dollars, based on information reaching him, are apparently being channeled to the stock market.

Enrile said this explains the sudden surge of activity in the stock markets "going as high as P59 million (about \$2.9 million) in only one day of stock trading last 14 July at the Manila and Makati stock exchanges." Enrile, however, said the bulk of the salted dollars and other assets are still abroad. Estimates of total amount, Enrile said, ranged from \$10 billion to \$30 billion.

The defense chief suggested to the President that an opinion survey be conducted among members of the business community on the possibility of scrapping the 10 percent tax.

According to Enrile, information reaching him indicated that the repatriation of the bulk of the wealth stashed abroad may increase substantially if the 10 percent tax is removed. At the same time, the President could follow this up with a "patriotic call for such wealth to be repatriated at once, no questions

asked," he said. He added, however, that exceptions will be those asset associated with former President Marcos and his cronies.

Enrile said while the scrapping of the 10 percent would result in revenue loss for the government, it will have a greater benefit in the end since the bulk of the salted dollars and other assets abroad can be lured back. He said the repatriated wealth could constitute a domestic savings pool which would make it no longer necessary for the country to continue future foreign borrowings.

The increased inflow of slated dollars would also have a multiplier effect that would benefit various sectors of Philippines society thus minimizing the roots of the peace and order problems of our country," he said.

BUSINESS DAY sources in the black market yesterday confirmed that there has been a "noted increase" in the inflow of foreign exchange passing through unofficial channels. They said this almost regular inflow would explain the stable peso-dollar rate in the black market.

Since the rate between the official and the black markets stabilized during the latter part of last year to the first semester of this year, transactions have dwindled slowly until about July when activities started picking up. The level however, is nothing close to the levels reached at the height of the crisis, they explained.

Commercial banks through which foreign exchange also passes are also apparently awashed with dollars through increase repatriations from abroad.

Monetary sources said the Central Bank has had to step up purchases of dollars from commercial banks to avoid the likely appreciation of the peso in the face of the lack of demand for foreign exchange during the first semester this year.

Monetary sources further said while they monitor activities in the parallel market they declined to disclose whether activities in the market has actually picked up during the last few weeks.

The amnesty measure covering dollars stashed abroad is part of the 29 tax measures which was approved by the Cabinet last June. The Ministry of Finance considered this one of the so-called "one-shot tax deal" covering settlements of dollars brought in from abroad.

A total of four out of the 29 tax measures fall under this category of tax amnesty. Other amnesty measures include income and other internal revenue taxes, amnesty on real property tax, and compromise agreements on disputed assessments as well as the amnesty on the repatriation of foreign assets.

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CSO: 4200/1327

COLUMNIST VIEWS BASES GROUPINGS IN CONCOM

HK140515 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Aug 86 p 4

[From the "As We See It" column by Miguel Genovea: "Every Vote, a Vote of Conscience"]

[Text] The presence of activist and anti-based groups at Con-Com sessions presages bitter debates in the coming plenary deliberations. Each side is priming for a showdown.

Ultra-nationalists in the Con-Com who succeeded in gaining committee approval of their proposal to remove U.S. military facilities when the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases agreement expires in 1991 are encouraging attendance of their sympathizers. Their hope is to dramatize support in the gallery so that they can get more following.

However, despite the headway that the anti-base elements have managed to make in the committee, the possibility that the preamble to the charter would include such an anti-based proviso appears dim. Some of the proponents of proposals for outright termination of the bases agreement in 1991 without much ado are beginning to have a change of heart. Four of the original 17 in fact have broken away from the ranks and others are starting to follow suit.

Conservatives in the Con-Com who want to empower the President to decide on outright termination or not and avail of the options for re-negotiation seem to be gaining adherents without the usual fanfare.

Quietly, Assistant Floorleader Jose Calderon is trying to solidify the conservative ranks. He even predicts that 28 of the 48 members of Con-Com are inclined towards the Blas Ople proposal to leave the decision to the President. By voting time, the number will reach 32, Calderon expects, which becomes curious because an oppositionist like Mr. Ople is leading the pack.

It now seems that while the anti-based nationalist are making all the noise, the conservatives, who have the votes, just look amused and confident.

A jolting discovery is that membership of the Con-Com Standing Committees was apparently made by design. One typical example is that of the committee on social justice, which is made up mostly of those identified with cause

oriented groups, with the exception probably of the Steering Committee chairman, Jose Bengzon, Jr.

Commissioner Roberto Romulo, originally named to that committee, resigned when he became aware that he was in the wrong company. Even Commissioner Francisco Rodrigo declined membership when named as Romulo's replacement.

Does this really mean that differences in ideology can make some dainty people of moderate views uncomfortable?

Jose Calderon's opening prayer last Monday at the Con-Com touched the hearts of many hard-boiled commissioners. Calderon noted how hectic the last two months had been and how demanding the days ahead will be.

Within a few hours after the prayer, Commissioner Florenz Regalado was stricken ill and was taken to the Polymedic Hospital. He is the fifth commissioner to be stricken since 2 June. Serafin Guingona is still at the Makati Medical Center.

"As crucial issues are submitted to the vote," Calderon intoned, "fortify us, Almighty God, with humility in victory, with grace in defeat, and with the wisdom to understand that every vote in this Chamber is a vote of conscience intended to achieve the common weal and certainly not a partisan stand designed to defeat a foe. For in this Chamber, O Lord, there are no foes, only colleagues in the common endeavor to structure the foundation of this nation."

A timely reminder as gut issues that break up friendship and associations come up one after the other in the Con-Com.

Incidentally, Calderon is the proudest father in the Con-Com. His daughter, Lillia Calderon-Clemente, has been named chairman of the U.S.-Philippines Business Council, a potent body, which in the days of Marcos was headed by Koky Romualdez. Clemente was the choice over a hundred aspirants because of her record as the acknowledge top performer among institutional portfolio managers on Wall Street last year. She is one of the very few Filipinos who have made a name in the financial stratosphere of Wall Street.

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CSO: 4200/1327

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CONCOM BUSINESS

Rejects Federal System

HK140045 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Aug 86 p 24

[Text] The Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) rejected yesterday the adoption of a federal system of local government, but approved the creation of two autonomous regions--Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras.

The Con-Com decision turns down the recommendation of Commissioner Jose Nollado, chairman of the committee on local governments, which endorsed the adoption of federalism in the new constitution. Nollado subsequently withdrew his recommendation.

Earlier, Nollado in his sponsorship speech said his proposal "will open an avenue towards full federalization of the Republic" and will open the door to the establishment of several autonomous regions in the country in the future.

Several Con-Com members led the assault against the federal system.

Commissioner Felicitas Aquino objected to the proposal because it will lead to constitutional adventurism. She said, "The proposal to federalize is unprecedented. We can ill-afford to experiment on this at a moment of extreme economic and political difficulties. I object to federalism, which Commissioner Nollado has admitted is, in effect, in his proposal. I will go for autonomy for Cordilleras and Bangsa Moro." She added such a proposal will lead the nation to a host of new problems most of which remain unforeseen at this undefined period. "The Nollado proposal is 'an unwarranted constitutional libertarianism,' she added.

Commissioner Christine Tan, a Catholic nun, said it seems that "a dominant minority" is leading the move for federalism.

Commissioner Blas Ople, major sponsor of the establishment of the Muslim and Cordillera autonomous regions, accused the committee of "smuggling federalism through the back door."

For his part, Commissioner Ricardo Romulo said, "I object to the idea of federalism that would make any part of the country autonomous. Federalism is an entirely different concept from autonomy. This will give birth to complex

problems, such as the relationship among the states under federalism, on the matter of business, tax, commerce and similar transactions. Pushed to extremes, federalism will break up the nation."

Commissioner Hilario Davide Jr. said before any autonomous region should be established, the first requisite must be the holding of a plebiscite in the region affected where people can express their "self determination."

Civil Post Denied to Military

HK131610 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Aug 86 p 2

[By Jose Bacani]

[Text] San Fernando, La Union--Military personnel will not be allowed to hold any civilian positions in all levels of government.

Civil Service Commission [CSC] Chairperson Celerina Gotladera said Tuesday this is one of the salient provisions of the section on the civil service in the proposed new Constitution.

Gotladera was the keynote speaker at the opening of the symposium-workshop on local government personnel administration and the civil service system for officers-in-charge of Region 1 and Car-Rille. [expansion unknown]

She said under the proposed provisions concerning the CSC, all government offices, including government-owned or controlled corporations with original charters will be covered by civil service rules. Gotladera said the commission will soon come out with a code of ethics for the first and second level positions in the government while the Presidential Commission on Good Government will come out with a code of ethics for the Office of the President down to the Cabinet level.

Gotladera also said that under the proposed new charter, government employees will be allowed to organize and form unions and to strike. This has already been approved by the Bill of Rights Committee, she said. Exempted are agencies performing vital public service.

Also to be included in the proposed Constitution, according to Gotladera, is the grant of fiscal autonomy to the CSC, the Commission on Audit, and the Commission on Elections.

Gotladera added that under the proposed new Constitution, CSC decisions on administrative matters will be appealable to the Supreme Court. The proposed provisions are intended to insulate the CSC from politics, Gotladera explained.

HK141339 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 6
[By Winston Mercado]

[Text] A big coalition group, formed by representatives from various sectors including labor, agriculture, industry, consumers and cause-oriented groups, yesterday urged the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) to include in the new constitution a provision making mandatory the industrialization, economic protectionism and Filipinization of the country's economy.

The Coalition for a Constitutional Provision on Industrialization, Economic Protectionism and Filipinization of the Country's Economy.

The Coalition for a Constitutional Provision Industrialization, Economic Protectionism and Filipinization of the Economy was organized by more than 60 organizations, federations and associations including farming federations, fishing and forestry federations, crop millers organizations, labor and other workers confederations, the August Twenty-One Movement, the League of Governors and City Mayors, the NEPA [National Economic Protectionist Association] industry associations and the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI).

Speaking through Alejandro Lichauco, one of the organizers, the coalition said industrialization as a constitutional mandate is a first step in tackling problems of poverty and unemployment.

Lichauco said the principal objective of the coalition is to help address and fight mass unemployment and poverty and through Filipinization of the economy. He said jobs can only be created with industrialization and nationalism. "If social justice is significant enough to be incorporated in the Constitution, then there should be more reasons for the inclusion of the provision for industrialization," Lichauco said.

In their letter to the Con-Com, the coalition warned that the problem of unemployment has become a "social scourge" and stressed that such a problem should be remedied as soon as possible. The coalition also said that there can be no meaningful program of social justice as long as mass unemployment exists and as long as the economic system is unable to generate more jobs, which can only be done through industrialization. The coalition also cautioned the Con-Com of various arguments propagated by antiprotectionist sectors intended to discredit the local industrial sector and entrepreneurs. They said that these arguments, ranging from the alleged inefficiency of local manufacturers and high cost of local products, have been sufficiently answered by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. They also stressed that the local industries should be looked at as sources of livelihood. So they should not be destroyed in the name of cheaper imports through import liberalization.

Of the proposed constitutional provision on industrialization, the coalition had proposed a draft which would state that:

"The State shall promote the full and rapid industrialization of the economy to generate mass employment, and for this purpose shall adopt, among others, a policy of direct and indirect protectionist that will preserve and ensure the domestic market for local industries as well as for agricultural and other sectors of the economy."

"The State shall at all times ensure that the economy is under the control of Filipinos and that industries deemed vital to national security do not fall under the control of non-Filipinos.

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CSO: 4200/1327

POLICY CHANGES PROPOSED TO INCREASE EXPORTS

HK140020 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Jose S. Concepcion Jr. said yesterday the government is reviewing its various policies affecting the export sector to improve the country's sales abroad.

In a speech before the Philippine Exporters Foundation (Philexport) yesterday, Concepcion underscored the need for government-private sector cooperation in raising exports, particularly in view of the 0.6 percent drop in the Philippines' international sales in the first half of 1986.

Concepcion said total exports during the first semester dropped to \$2,310 million from \$2,324 million a year ago.

The decline came in spite of a 3 percentage improvement in total exports to \$1,221 million in the second quarter this year compared to \$1,186 million in January to March 1985. The increase was offset however by a 4.3 percent drop in exports during the first quarter to \$1,089 million from \$1,138 million in the same period last year.

Concepcion stressed that the Philippines has the potential to raise its export earnings because of the still untapped huge world market for local products. He said, among its many activities, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) is currently reviewing the different policies concerning exports to make it easier for local exporters to penetrate the international market. Specifically, he said the MTI is studying the possibility of the government's exempting exporters from the travel tax and providing an export guarantee mechanism that would make credit accessible for cottage, small and medium-scale enterprises.

The MTI is also studying the possibility of lowering rates on borrowing for export financing from both the Central Bank's rediscounting window and commercial banks.

The ministry also linked up with the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) to assist the MOLE in diffusing strikes, particularly in export-oriented industries, such as the semi-conductor and garment sectors and companies operating in the export processing zones.

In outlining what the MTI has thus far done to improve the country's export performance, Concepcion said the ministry has recently organized under one international trade group, the Bureau of Foreign Trade (BFT), all 14 different units dealing with exports. He also announced the appointment of Raul A. Boncan, former managing director of Saniwares, Inc., as deputy minister for international trade.

Concepcion said the MTI is also cooperating with other ministries, aside from the MOLE, not only to promote trade but also to lure prospective foreign investments to the Philippines. He said, for example, that the ministry is working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to harness Philippine ambassadors, consuls and other embassy officials in promoting local products in their respective countries of assignment.

The ministry has also set specific export targets by country and by product for both existing and potential exports through the MTI's commercial attaches.

With the successful implementation of all its projects, Concepcion expressed the optimism that the Philippines would be able to raise by 15 percent annually export earnings to reach a total of \$10 billion by 1991.

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CSO: 4200/1327

3,000 PROTEST REPRESSION OF TRADE UNIONS

HK141221 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] Some 3,000 workers marched yesterday to Malacanang to assail the continuing repression of the trade union movement even under the Aquino government. This is the first rally of the militant labor sector at Malacanang since the February revolution.

The workers, most of whom are members of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU--1 May Movement] were stopped at the corner of Legarda and Mendiola streets by an antiriot squad and barricade of barbed wire. This prompted KMU leaders to complain to the military officials present that this practice was only done under the Marcos regime, and should not be done by the Aquino Government.

After a few minutes delay, five KMU leaders led by KMU chairman Rolando M. Olalia and KMU spokesman Crispin Beltran were granted an audience with assistant executive secretary Fulgencio Factoran. The KMU leaders presented to Factoran the 11-point demand of KMU for presentation to President Corazon C. Aquino.

KMU through Secretary General Roberto Ortaliz asked the new government to adopt necessary measures to stop the intervention of the military in peaceful trade union activities. Even then, Ortaliz warned in the letter, that the workers have started to lose their patience.

The KMU demands include:

- The military, police, and the defense ministry should not intervene in any strike or picketing unless ordered by President Aquino or the labor minister.
- An executive order should be issued to strictly prohibit the use of security guards and goons by "unscrupulous employers" to break the legitimate activity of union.

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CSO: 4200/1327

EDITORIAL CALLS ON REBELS TO SEEK ELECTION

HK120757 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Aug 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Gaining Power Through Elections"]

[Text] Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran Jr., said the only way for the rebels to join the government is for them to run and win in an election.

"This is a democratic country," he said. "If a rebel is elected to a government post, there is nothing we can do about it."

Maybe Mr. Factoran assumed that amnesty is granted to certain rebels who would run for public office. Otherwise, how can a rebel come down from the hills without being arrested by the government?

It is quite possible for a rebel leader who has applied for amnesty to be granted amnesty by the President and then run for public office. As a matter of fact, such an arrangement should be encouraged.

For the rebel leaders, the alternative would be to continue the insurgency, which is an awesome undertaking, the success of which depends on the general inability of the government to govern.

The rebel leaders should know that there must be some way to convince the people of their sincerity other than asking them to fight the government with guns. After all, the great majority of the nation does not like to overthrow the government by resorting to violence. Rather, it wants a peaceful change.

If the rebel leaders are convinced of the validity of their formula for promoting the welfare of the people, they should have confidence in the free and secret ballot.

Even in the last elections, held under the Marcos regime, the nation showed its confidence in the ballot, as the large turnout indicated, and despite all the cheating that went on.

In the next elections, we will see how a people can vote under an atmosphere of freedom.

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CSO: 6200 132

MNLF COMMISSION TO CONCLUDE FACT-FINDING MISSION

HK141421 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Aug 86 p 7

[By Julmunir I. Jannaral]

[Text] The Consultative Commission sent by the Libya-based Central Committee of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to Mindanao is to conclude its fact-finding mission soon.

This was disclosed to the INQUIRER by Abdulla B. Usman, spokesman of MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari, who is in Manila on a safe-conduct pass issued by the government.

Misuari quoted by the ARAB NEWS of Saudi Arabia, suspended fighting in order to create a favorable atmosphere for the new government of President Corazon C. Aquino. However, Misuari warned that should the prospective peace dialogue be marked with treachery and insincerity, the forces of the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA) are ready.

The MNLF spokesman said that the sending of the commission chaired by Ustadz Anin Kissaie was to determine whether or not the Bangsa Moro people will settle for autonomy of their homeland, composed of Mindanao, the Sulu Archipelago and Palawan, which covers one-third of the Philippine territory.

The first in the series of MNLF consultative commission consensus meetings held in Barangay Bandang in Talipao, Sulu, in July was successful, the MNLF source said.

The Mujahideens (Bangas Moro freedom fighters) and the masses "Gausbaogbog" of the Lupah Sug Revolutionary Command (LSRC) under Commander Pale Sahidjuan, however, left the option to the MNLF Central Committee what the terms will be for the peace negotiation between the MNLF and the Aquino government. The meeting discussed several views from the Ustadz Kissaie Commission and from Norberto Gonzales, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party (Socdem).

The consultative commission had just concluded talks with the Basilan Revolutionary Command. Like the Talipao meeting, an informal ceasefire between the MNLF and the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) agreed upon. [sentence as published]

According to an MNLF source, Chairman Misuari is optimistic of his forthcoming talks with Agapito "Butz" Aquino in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, this month possibly after the Mecca pilgrimage on 15 August.

It can be recalled that the reported meeting between Butz Aquino with Misuari in Madrid was used as political propaganda by then President Marcos against Cory Aquino.

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CSO: 4200/1327

EDITORIAL ON SNAG IN CEASEFIRE TALKS

HK131524 Manila THE NEWS HERALD in English 13 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Peace Meet Is A Two-Way Street"]

[Text] One of the negotiators on the rebels side raised a point crucial to the success of the peace talks with the communists.

Satur Ocampo of the National Democratic Front [NDF] told media the rebel organization wanted the government to make it clear if its negotiators Ramon Mitra and Jose W. Diokno are speaking for both the civilian and military authorities.

The NDF demand for the clarification was obviously an offshoot of the safe conduct pass conditions set by armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, and which the NDF, through Ocampo, rejected as contrary to a previous agreement between the insurgent group and the two government negotiators.

The peace talks seem to be getting off on the wrong foot. The government must put its act together to convince the other side of its sincerity. It must not let confusion frustrate the peace bid it has courageously begun.

Understandably, to the rebels, without the assurance that Mitra and Diokno speak officially for the entire government and what is agreed upon at the bargaining table will be respected by all concerned, including the military, going on with the talks would be pointless. The guarantee that whatever agreement is arrived at by Mitra and Diokno with the rebels is binding on the government must be made immediately and in very clear terms.

The peace talks project is, however, a two-way street. Ocampo and the NDF leadership must not insist on making demands without granting the other side some concessions.

But that would be easier for them to do if they get the clearcut assurances they want. It is but natural for them to want to be assured that they get to the negotiations and leave them safely. With the question of safety out of their minds, they can better appreciate the condition, for example, that they come to the talks unarmed, which would give convincing proof of the genuineness of their desire for peace.

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CSU 1300/1337

TROOP BUILDUP SAID UNDERMINING PEACE EFFORTS

HK141423 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 14 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The alleged continuing militarization of the countryside has not only caused the mass evacuation of hinterland barangays but has also impaired local initiatives to effect truce with communist rebels.

On the former, it was learned that about 150 families from five provinces are expected to leave today for Manila in a "mass exodus" to dramatize their demand for a demilitarization of the countryside.

The bulk will come from Cagayan Valley, home province of the defense minister, which is considered one of the hotbeds of insurgency. The other will come from Misamis Oriental, Leyte, Bohol, Bicol and Negros Occidental.

The "mass exodus" will officially start from Meycauayan, Bulacan where the group will stay overnight on Thursday. The group will then proceed to the Bonifacio Monument in Caloocan city and then to Camp Aguinaldo.

The families will seek meetings with the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines and officials of the ministries of defense, social services and justice and possibly with President Aquino.

On the latter, Misamis Oriental Governor Vicente Y. Emano yesterday said current military operations in the province were hampering negotiations with the rebels.

Emano said the anti-insurgency campaign being conducted in Barangay Mat-1 in Claveria town was a "betrayal" of the ongoing ceasefire he and Brigadier General Mariano Adlen, regional Unified Command Chief in the area, had agreed upon for the sake of reconciliation. He said the ten day ceasefire is scheduled to end Saturday.

"How can you now ask the NPA to listen to the government when the military cannot even comply with the ceasefire agreement?" Emano asked.

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CSO: 4200/1327

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE CHARGED IN U.S. DIRECTED LAY-OFFS

HK141403 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Aug 86 p 2

[By Carlos Hidalgo] [Text] Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez yesterday charged that the United States Air Force was only avoiding the granting of additional benefits to Filipino skilled workers when it replaced some 200 of them in the American base on Wake Island.

"The only evident reason to replace the Filipinos workers is to avoid granting any increased benefits to them, no matter how minimal, during the next five years," Sanchez said.

The labor minister did not elaborate on his allegation, but pointed out that hundreds of Filipino workers at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base were also laid off without giving them due process. He said that the replacement of the workers is a violation of the RP-US Offshore Labor Agreement of 1968.

Consultations have been conducted on the termination issue between representatives of the two countries, including a formal review by a special joint committee under Article IV of the Offshore Labor Agreement.

Calling the replacement "highly objectionable," Sanchez asked President Aquino to undertake immediate negotiations through diplomatic channels or any other action "to save the jobs and promote the interest and well-being of our workers in Wake Island."

He said that the termination of the Wake workers "will have adverse implications to the thousands of Filipinos employed by the US Military forces in the Pacific areas."

Labor Deputy Minister Rogelio Garcia said the decision to terminate the services of the Filipino workers "certainly does not promote and maintain sound and equitable recruitment and employment practices and conditions of work considering the performance and service rendered by the Filipino workers in wake during the last 40 years."

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CSO: 4200/1327

COLUMNIST EXAMINES LABOUR MINISTER'S PROBLEMS

HK140457 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Aug 86 p 4

["From the Beat" column by Sandra de Jesus: "Sanchez Can Redeem Himself"]

[Text] No government official, past or present, has probably generated as much antagonism as Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez has.

The employers' confederation, although it has not made any official statement for his ouster, is definitely for the appointment of another man. Other business chambers, whether Filipino or not, are awaiting a change in the nation's labor administration.

Calls for the ouster of Mr Sanchez have been made by labor groups, headed by the moderate TUCP [Trades Union Congress of the Philippines]. Many opinion writers think that Sanchez outlived his usefulness a long time ago. Even those who supported Mrs Aquino from the very beginning, whose loyalty to her cannot be questioned, are now among the most vocal proponents for his replacement.

But in fairness to the beleaguered minister, his critics probably don't know that he is apparently doing his best to manage an unruly labor front. Recent developments at the ministry show that Sanchez has softened up, and is slowly veering away from his "out-and-out" pro-labor stance, to one who is pro-worker in a sound way.

He is notably rushing the much-awaited ministry guidelines on labor relations which will lay down clear and stable rules on the workers' right to organize, strike and to collectively bargain.

This is an opportune time for the minister to prove that he is not everything that his critics perceive him to be. The strike rules are long overdue. He cannot afford, this time, to muff this chance to prove to everybody that the government can enforce and apply the rule of law.

No less than former Labor Minister Blas Ople aptly describes the performance of Sanchez so far.

Ople, in an interview, puts it this way: "Sanchez is entitled to help from Malacanang, which has been sitting on the proposed new labor policies since

President Aquino announced them last 1 May. Experience shows that in the absence of the guidelines, labor relations will deteriorate; strikes rise and business howls.

"Minister Sanchez is deeply sincere and highly able, but seems to have a knack for being misunderstood. I do not consider him unduly pro-labor and anti-capital. And neither do I believe that a labor minister should maintain equidistance between labor and capital or that it is his duty to serve the workers first.

"But a labor minister, with his labor bias, must still work within a framework of national unity and harmony and negotiate benefits for labor at all levels of a difficult, often intractable, social and political struggle, and a highly visible commitment to class harmony.

"His misfortune is that besides his duties as labor minister, he must manage his share of the political coalition that has put Mrs Aquino in power. This is an area of chronic tumult, ruled by the Saturn of class passions, and beside which Bobbit's friends like Joker Arroyo, Rene Saguisag and even Aquilino Pimentel are cruising in the Sea of Tranquility."

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CSO: 4200/1327

LABOR MINISTER SEEKS BUSINESS COMMUNITY'S HELP

HK131620 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 13 Aug 86 p 9

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez appealed yesterday to the business community to work hand-in-hand with government "to satisfy the just needs of our working force."

Speaking before senior executives of San Miguel Corporation [SMC] at a Makati Hotel during a seminar on Labor Relations, Sanchez said: "We cannot hope to get rid of the spectre of labor unrest unless we work together."

Sanchez belied rumors that he is a "communist," stating he was merely a government official promoting industrial peace by getting labor and management to understand each other. Sanchez said that throughout his career as a lawyer, he argued more cases for the cause of management than for labor. He enjoined the executives of San Miguel and other managers at large to define some form of profit sharing suitable to their company so as to improve the general labor climate in the country.

He hinted that labor cannot be blamed entirely for the series of strikes that have plagued industry after the February revolution because many employers had been guilty of unfair labor practices, including non-payment of the minimum wage. "We should not look at labor as a mere input to production. Rather, we should look at them as partners in production," he said.

He assured the SMC officials that his ministry was taking positive steps to improve labor relations, and that one of these steps would be the reactivation of the MOLE's [Ministry of Labor and Employment] inspectorate system. "We are placing people (in the various MOLE bureaus) with high integrity," Sanchez reported. [Word indistinct] inspectors have gone to seminars and will be fielded before the end of August."

He said the Ministry will soon issue guidelines regarding laws as well as rules and regulations affecting labor and employment.

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CSO: 4200/1327

'ECONOMIC INDICATOR' REPORTS ON COPPER PRODUCTION

HK141215 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Aug 86 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Copper Production Declines by 3.18 Percent"]

[Text] The combined copper production of the nine members of the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines fell slightly by 3.18 percent during the January to April period, according to data released by the chamber. Copper output during the four-month span reached 73,989.247 metric tons, 2,426.316 metric tons less than the 76,415.563 metric tons produced in the same period last year.

The biggest factor that pulled the copper output down was the 46.74 percent drop in the production of Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp (Cebu), the leading copper producer in the country. Atlas Consolidated halted operations early this year when workers in its open pit and underground mines went on a work slowdown resulting in a 16,809.908 metric ton decline in production from 35,966.671 metric tons last year to only 19,156.763 metric tons.

Production of primary copper products totaled 73,988.391 metric tons, representing 99.99 percent of the total. This marked a 3.15 percent decline from the 76,398.613 metric tons produced last year.

The lone secondary producer, whose main product is gold and which produces copper only as a byproduct, likewise suffered a drop in production during the period. The output of Benguet Exploration, Inc (Thanksgiving) plunged 94.95 percent from 16.950 metric tons to only 0.856 metric tons this year.

Meanwhile, on a monthly basis, aggregate copper production grew slightly by 2.61 percent from 19,281.661 metric tons in April 1985 to 19,784.154 metric tons in April 1986.

Copper Production
January to April 1985 & 1986
(In metric tons)

| | January to April | | April | |
|---|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1986 | 1985 | 1986 | 1985 |
| Primary Producers | | | | |
| Atlas Consolidated Mining & Dev't Corp (Cebu) | 19,156.763 | 35,966.671 | 5,526.173 | 9,135.898 |
| Maricalum Mining | 15,238.785 | # | 3,961.559 | # |
| Marcopper Mining Corp | 11,764.660 | 11,524.440 | 3,130.560 | 2,708.370 |
| Benguet Corp (Dizon) | 8,470.575 | 7,972.586 | 2,127.650 | 2,118.972 |
| Phillex Mining Corp | 7,964.283 | 8,099.646 | 1,998.985 | 1,896.637 |
| North Davao Mining Corp (Amacan) | 6,156.761 | 6,768.053 | 1,636.820 | 1,864.140 |
| Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co | 4,495.238 | 2,940.642 | 1,140.848 | 849.981 |
| Benguet Exploration, Inc (Copper shield) | 741.326 | 239.299 | 261.024 | # |
| Batang Buhay Gold Mines, Inc. | # | 2,887.276 | # | 704.432 |
| Sub total | 73,988.391 | 76,398.613 | 19,784.154 | 19,278.430 |
| Secondary producer | | | | |
| Benguet Exploration Inc (Thanksgiving | 0.856 | 16.950 | 0.535 | 3.231 |
| Total | 73,989.247 | 76,415.563 | 19,784.154 | 19,281.661 |

No Production

Source: Chamber of Mines of the Philippines

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MANILA HOTEL DEFENDANTS GRANTED EXTENSIONS

HK141409 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[By staff member Angel Calso]

[Text] Manila City Fiscal Luis Victor yesterday said five of 41 leaders of the failed Manila Hotel coup have filed separate motions to quash the rebellion charges against them.

Victor said former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino, former Batasan Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, former MP's Rafael Recto and Salvador Britannico and former Rizal Governor Isidro Rodriguez have asked the court to drop the case "because there was absolutely no attempt on their part to stage a rebellion."

Earlier, Tolentino said the subpoena sent to him by Victor is void and should be quashed. The subpoena did not carry with it a complaint under oath, Tolentino, who insists that he is acting president, said.

Victor, however, refuted Tolentino's claims. He said all the subpoenas his office issued contained affidavits of complaint.

In a separate statement, Yniguez said he was at the Manila Hotel not to stage a coup but to be a witness to Tolentino's oath-taking as the duly elected vice president of the Philippines.

Victor refused to reveal what action he would take regarding the motions. "We are still studying them," he said.

Victor, however gave Recto and Rodriguez another 15 days to file their counter-affidavits. Britannico and Yniguez got an extension of 10 days each.

As for Tolentino, Victor said he will have to wait for the result of the talks going on between Justice Minister Neptali Gonzalez and the former foreign minister.

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CSO: 4200/1327

THAILAND

EXPERTS STUDY STATE FIRMS' DEBTS, BUDGET IMPACT

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 15 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "State Enterprise Debt Exceeds 20 Billion Baht; Part of the Debt Stems From the State's Largess"]

[Text] It has been revealed that the debt of government units and state enterprises stands at approximately 24 billion baht. Part of this debt stems from the government's policy of largess. It isn't known whether the next administration will try to "pay off" some of this debt. A scholar pointed out that to pay off the debt, government units must become more frugal.

The cabinet has charged the National State Enterprise Committee, which is chaired by Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun, the deputy prime minister, with the task of solving the debt problem among the state enterprises and in government units. The National State Enterprise Committee issued a resolution on 10 July. This resolution calls for "repaying the debts" by having the Budget Bureau establish yearly support budgets until the debts are paid.

A news report from the Government House informed SIAM RAT that this debt now stands at 24,485 million baht. This debt can be divided into three parts. The first is the amount owed by government units to the state enterprises. This stands at 3,066 million baht. The second is the amount owed by state enterprises to other state enterprises. This stands at 13,998 million baht. The third is the debt between the private sector and the state enterprises. This stands at 7,421 million baht.

The report stated that this debt is like a chain. Unless the government does something to pay this debt, the various units will all suffer losses. Besides this, this will interfere with management. For these reasons, the government is discussing this matter.

However, the report also stated that consideration will be given to paying off the debt on an item by item basis, such as the debt stemming from the government standing security. State enterprise units were ordered to carry on activities, with the government promising to compensate them later. For example, veterans were allowed to use utilities free of charge and MPs were allowed to fly for free. This also includes other debts for which the state enterprises have had to bear responsibility, such as the debts of the Bangkok

Mass Transit Authority and the State Railway of Thailand. The 7,421 million baht in debt between the private sector and the state enterprises will not be discharged.

The report stated that the National State Enterprise Committee will submit this matter to the cabinet again before it is submitted to the Budget Bureau for allotment of funds. However, this also depends on whether or not the next administration continues this.

A scholar who is an expert on state enterprises told SIAM RAT that this is possible. He said that this would not be difficult to do if all sides cooperated. In particular, the government units must cooperate in cutting back on water, electricity, and oil consumption. This may seem like a trivial matter, but this adds up to a huge sum and could be used to discharge the debt.

This same scholar said that this should be done even though it will affect the country's budget. Being frugal as discussed above will help. It is easy to save money. One of the first things is to cut back on the mail delivery costs of government units. Instead of using cars to deliver documents, they should use motorcycles. Or if the destination is very close, they can use bicycles.

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CSO: 4207/297

KUALA LUMPUR INVITES COUNTRY TO JOIN TIN MARKET

BK040119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Aug 86 p 26

[Excerpt] The Kuala Lumpur Tin Market (KLTM) has started moves to woo Thailand and Indonesia to have their tin traded at the exchange in a bid seen to thwart plans to set up a rival market in Singapore.

The invitation to admit Thai and Indonesian tin into KLTM, which was followed by a preliminary discussion in Kuala Lumpur a week ago, was extended by a KLTM "task force" to Thailand Smelting and Refining Co (Thaisarco), Thailand's largest smelter and exporter, and PT Timah, the Indonesian state-run mining and smelting corporation.

Industry sources interpreted KLTM's bid to admit Thai and Indonesian tin as part of its attempt to consolidate its position as the main point of regional price reference and to establish official price references for tin of the countries that would help stabilise prices of tin, a main exporting commodity of the three countries.

Under the current regulations, only Malaysian-tin is allowed to be traded in KLTM by companies based in Malaysia.

The restrictions, coupled with the small amount of tin traded in the KLTM, have prompted talks on opening an exchange in Singapore market had been under discussions for several months.

Thaisarco and PT Timah have responded positively to KLTM's invitation. "In principle, we're pleased to join," said Thaisarco's commercial manager Yut Eamsa-at, who discussed the matter with the chairman of KLTM task force Datuk Sulaiman Manan, also group managing director of Perang Sang Selangor, a major Malaysian mining conglomerate.

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CSO: 4200/1330

TRADE DEPARTMENT RELEASES RICE EXPORT FIGURES

BK020120 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Aug 86 p 11

[Text] Thailand's rice export volume this year is likely to reach an all-time high, breaking the 1984 record, as a record quantity of 2,914,648 [metric] tons has been exported in the first 7 months.

The forecast was announced yesterday by Foreign Trade Department [FTD] Deputy Director-General Pracha Charutrakunchai during a press conference at the FTD.

The FTD said 1986 is also a golden year for two other major crops: maize and tapioca products.

Mr Pracha said Thailand, now the world's largest rice exporter, exported 4,545,089 tons of rice in 1984, the highest ever in a century. He added that this figure is likely to be overtaken by this year's exports if the existing export trend continues.

He said the January-July 1986 rice export volume was 3.74 higher than the 2,809,561 tons shipped out in the same period of 1984.

He did not disclose the export value, but it was believed to have dropped.

Rice Exporters' Association President Saman Ophatwong shares the same view as Mr Pracha, saying: "If the export trend persists for the rest of this year, I believe we may set a new record."

Mr Saman said the rice export volume in the first 7 months of this year was up 324,303.36 tons or 12.53 from January-July 1985.

But he added that the earnings might be lower as the average export price so far this year has been far below that of last year.

The Commerce Ministry has set a rice export target of 4 million tons for this year.

It was earlier reported that Thailand earned 11,436.9 million baht from exporting 2,592,023.07 tons of rice in the first half of this year, against 2,320,438.62 tons worth 13,339.5 million baht in January-July 1985.

The average export price in January-June 1986 was 4,409 baht per ton, sharply lower than last year's 5,749 baht.

Mr Pracha also said the export price of Thai broken rice soared to 178-180 baht per picul this week from 145 baht last week.

He attributed the higher price to the sharp increase in exports in the first half year when about 600,000 tons of broken rice were shipped out. He added that foreign buyers will send in their vessels to take delivery of close to 100,000 tons of the same type of rice next month.

He said the export volume of broken rice in January-June 1986 has already surpassed the 460,000 tons exported throughout last year.

"The ministry is quite happy with the export performance despite the adverse impact of the U.S. Farm Act," he noted.

Mr Pracha also said the maize export volume in the 1985-86 season ended on June 30 set a new record of 3,772,372 tons, surpassing the previous record of 3,292,799 tons set in 1981-82.

But he added that only about 3 million tons of maize are expected to be exported in the 1986-87 season due to lower output.

As for tapioca products, FTD Deputy Director-General Chachawan Sukitchawanit said that based on the export statistics of the past 3 to 5 years, 1986 is the golden year for cassava planters and tapioca exporters who are getting higher prices for their products.

He said the average price of fresh cassava root so far this year has been 1.22 baht per kilogramme, up from 0.41 and 0.47 baht in 1984 and 1985, respectively.

He added that this year's average price of tapioca chips has been 2.66 baht, up from 1.33 and 1.78 baht in 1984 and 1985, respectively, while that of tapioca pellets has been 2.87 baht, up from 1.40 and 1.83 baht.

"This is the first time that the prices of agricultural products have increased by two to three folds," he said.

Mr Chachawan also said about 3.5 million tons of tapioca products worth 9,122 million baht were exported in the first half of this year, against 3.5 million tons worth 6,995 million baht in January-June 1985.

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CSO: 4200/1330

THAILAND

EDITORIAL: FARMERS IN TROUBLE DESPITE GOVERNMENT AID

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 16 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Never-Ending Suffering"]

[Excerpts] The second rice crop is sent to market during July and August. It is estimated that this year's yield will reach 2.1-2.2 million tons. Most of this comes from the central and lower northern regions. Government support includes paddy price intervention. That is, the Marketing Organization for Agriculture, or MOA, will spend 150 million baht to purchase paddy from the farmers at a price of 2,500 baht per kwian [1 kiwan equals 2,000 liters]. As a result, merchants have had to increase the amount paid to the farmers to 2,200-2,300 baht per kwian. Initially, it was estimated that they would pay only 2,100 baht per kwian.

Including labor, second rice crop production costs average 2,700-2,800 baht per kwian. The MOA is paying only 2,500 baht per kwian. But even though the farmers are losing money, they are losing only the cost of labor. Farmers have never complained much and so they can probably accept this. But actually, the 150 million baht that the MOA has to spend can buy only a tiny fraction of this year's rice yield. Besides this, the MOA has stipulated a series of steps that makes it very difficult for farmers to sell their rice to the MOA. Farmers must state their intention in writing. The head of the agricultural group must conduct a survey on the amount of rice and inform the district. The moisture content and amount of foreign matter must be checked. This takes much time. Few farmers can wait that long and so they have to sell their paddy to merchants at lower prices.

We believe that something can be done to alleviate the suffering of the farmers if those responsible are sincere about solving these problems. This can be done by mobilizing knowledgeable and capable people. We want to inform the new administration about this. Because during the campaign, the political parties have all stated that they will help the farmers. We hope that they are not saying this just to win votes.

11943

CSO: 4207/297

BRIEFS

EDITORIAL WARNS PREM AGAINST INACTION--Among ordinary people and people in political circles, there is much talk about finding someone else other than Gen Prem Tinsulanon to serve as prime minister in the next administration in the event that the political parties cannot agree on a suitable person for this position. A concrete example is that leaders in Ban Seri, a village of approximately 3,000 families, told Mr Phichai Rattakun, the leader of the Democracy Party, and two other Democrat candidates in Constituency 4, Pra Khanong, that they would not vote for the Democrat Party if Gen Prem is to be prime minister again. Scholars believe that once the election is over, the Democrat Party will unanimously support Gen Prem for prime minister. They do not foresee any split if no suitable alternative emerges from the election. In the face of such popular reaction, Gen Prem should be thinking seriously about some new job and not just sit by idly as in the past. Otherwise, this "boredom" could become very dangerous. [Editorial] [Excerpts] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Jul 86 p 8] 11943

SOUTH ASIANS FALSE PASSPORTS--At 0830 hours on 16 July, immigration officials led by Police Col Sunthon Minatori, the deputy commander of the Immigration Division, conducted a search at the Royal Plaza Hotel on Naret Road, Bangkok Metropolitan. An Iranian was staying in Room 421. Police arrested Mr Rahim Zidiki, age 27, a Pakistani who was carrying a West German passport, and Mr Mohammad Miunit, age 28, an Afghan who was carrying a Pakistani passport. Officials seized 29 false passports for several countries, including Pakistan, Germany, Canada, Morocco, Iran, Spain, and Australia, and 10 visa forms for Canada and Germany. Officials also arrested four Iranians with false passports. All four confessed that they had hired Mr Rahim Zidiki to forge these passports for them so that they could travel to a third country such as Germany or Canada. Police charged them with forging documents and turned the suspects over to investigation officials at Section 2, Precinct 4, Immigration Division, for further handling of the case. [Text] [Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 17 Jul 86 p 20] 11943

EDITORIAL CALLS LE DUAN 'CRIMINAL'--For many people, the death of Le Duan marks the end of the No 1 criminal in Indochina. At one time, many people felt that Mao Zedong was the No 1 criminal. After Mao died, Le Duan, the leader of Vietnam, took over as the No 1 criminal because of his policies and his decision to send troops into Cambodia and set up a puppet government. Besides this, under the leadership of Le Duan, the general secretary of the Communist

Party of Vietnam. Vietnam has allowed the Soviet Union to use military bases there and brought about a great-power confrontation in the South China Sea. Many people have labeled Le Duan the No. 1 criminal for these reasons alone. But to be fair, it cannot be denied that Le Duan did much for Vietnam. What people should be reminded of is that it will be very difficult for Vietnam's new leader to change the policies. This is because many of Le Duan's wartime comrades still hold leading positions. In all likelihood, Vietnam's policies will continue unchanged, particularly its policy on the Cambodian problem. Vietnam wants to have influence over Laos and Cambodia. It does not feel that it is oppressing the peoples of those two countries, particularly the Cambodians. [Editorial] [Excerpts] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 Jul 86 p 6] 11943

MALAYSIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--The king on 22 July granted an audience to His Excellency Bakri bin Aiyub Ghazali for the presentation of his letter of credence accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia to Thailand. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English] 1500 GMT 22 Jul 86 BK] /8918

JAPANESE TECHNICAL AID ACCORD--The Japanese Government has signed an agreement to extend technical assistance to Thailand as requested by the Thai Government under a project of the Machinery and Metal Industries Development Promotion Department last Tuesday, during which JPE director-general Wajit Nishan signed the agreement on behalf of the Thai Government and his counterpart Toshio Kitamura, doing the same for the Japanese Government. Under the technical assistance agreement, Japan will dispatch experts to the institute to provide advice and recommendations involving technology transfer. They will also give training courses to the staff of the institute, for them to be able to assist the local metal industry. The technical assistance duration will be 5 years, starting from this October till September 1991. Another 5-year extension was also provided for. [Excerpts] [Bangkok SAMAKHAI POST in English 4 Aug 86 p 26 BK] /8918

DRAFT SIXTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN--The full board of the National Economic and Social Development Board yesterday approved the draft Sixth Development Plan, although some minor modifications were required. Earlier, the secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board said the draft Sixth Plan would give priority to monetary and fiscal policy. Speaking at the weekend, Dr Sano Unakun said the draft only needed to be scrutinized by the full board, after which it could be submitted to the new Cabinet. He recognized that the original growth target of 5 per cent per year set for the Fifth Plan was not achieved, but, he said, the government had done its best. He said the average for the Sixth Plan is still 5 percent although growth in 1986 will only be 4.5 per cent. The draft Sixth Plan contains the sub-programmes. Sano said the priority given to monetary and fiscal security is a continuation of the Fifth Plan. It involves managing domestic and foreign borrowing and the reform of the tax system in order to make it more meaningful and fairer. [Excerpts] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Aug 86 p 19 BK]

ATTACKS BY COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS--Retort--Three soldiers were killed and four wounded when communist guerrillas attacked a military construction unit

yesterday. The 70-man engineering company, which had a ranger escort, ran into the ambush when a tractor went over a land mine in Ban Khongsi, Tambon Talo Mae Lo, at about 9:30 am. Combined Force 43 Commander Col Channong Phraiphak said an intense fire fight broke out between the troops and about 10 Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] guerrillas. The 15-minute clash left three soldiers dead and four wounded. CPM casualties were not known, he said, but blood trails into the bush were found. The soldiers killed were First Warrant Officer Phundi Phonsanong of the engineering crop, and ranger privates Prakong Duangmani and Chuai Chinkhlai. The company was building a road to a nearby CPM camp which was captured last year. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Aug 86 p 3 BK] /8918

CSO: 4200/1330

KOMPONG SPEU DISTRICT SECURITY PROBLEMS, STRENGTHS NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Jun 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Noi Meuang Sam: "National Defense of (Oudong) District in Cambodia"]

[Excerpts] (Oudong) is a district of plenty in Kompong Speu Province. It consists of 8 cantons, 243 villages, 831 solidarity labor exchange units, a labor force of 29,000 and a total population of 71,000 people. Oudong District is 52 km northwest of Phnom Penh Capital, and therefore is important politically, militarily, and economically.

The people of Oudong District have been building a new life for over 7 years. There were many difficulties because of the destructive schemes of the Beijing reactionaries and their henchmen who try to prevent the people in Oudong District from building a new life on a normal basis. Besides using weapons, the Beijing reactionaries also propagandize so as to revive genocide. In the past years the cantons along the outskirts of the district used to be victimized by their crimes, including setting houses on fire and shooting soldiers and revolutionary cadres.

The crimes committed by the Beijing reactionaries have made the people in Oudong District increase their hatred [for the enemies], and have increased their love and patriotism for their homeland and to work within the brilliant regime and under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. The guerrilla and self-defense forces have been steadily improved and strengthened.

Oudong is now a strong district in terms of defense and security work, and is outstanding in economic construction. Comrade (Sakchia Vout), acting district party secretary, told us that because of the plenum of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary party congress which considers the strong turning of the cantons to base construction to be a strategic work, Oudong District has worked to upgrade its cadres systematically from top to bottom. At the same time, it has focused on the actual situation throughout the district. Guerrilla forces have been set up widely and strongly, and have been fully equipped with weapons. When they were just being set up the guerrilla forces were weak because there [were so many different ones]. However, they all have lessons for us to learn.

After upgrading the guerrilla forces and improving the administrative committee at all levels, security work throughout Oudong District has gradually become stronger. There are four strong cantons, (Dengchak), (Chianghok), Praisameut) and (Chianghitasa). Many villages have also become strong in national defense and security.

Nearly all the villages and cantons have strong guerrilla forces. Thus, the schemes of the Cambodian reactionaries who hope to seize any cantons as their stronghold have all been defeated. If they continue to be stubborn and arrogant and to incite unrest in any locality, they will be gotten rid of immediately by the guerrilla forces.

The guerrilla forces and the local district administrative committees throughout Oudong District are now stronger than ever. Thus, at the end of May 1986 the people in this district and the Cambodian people waved goodbye to the Vietnamese volunteer soldiers of Battalion 7 who had succeeded in their international duty.

9884/12899

CSO: 4206/116

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

HENG SAMRIN GREETES CASTRO--Phnom Penh, 7 Aug (SPK)--Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, sent a message of warm greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the 334 anniversary of the Moncada Barracks uprising. The body of the message included: "The victory of the insurrection of 26 July 1953 gave us brilliant proof of the Cuban people's heroism in their struggle for a new Cuban society with justice and without oppression, which led to the founding of the first socialist state in Latin America. "The Cambodian party, government, and people reiterate their firm support for the fraternal Cuban party, government, and people in their struggle against the subversive policy and the blockade of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. "May the bonds of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples further develop and strengthen in contribution to the maintenance of peace in the region and the world." [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0447 GMT 7 Aug 86 BK] /8918

SPK REPORTS THAI INCURSIONS--Phnom Penh, 6 Aug (SPK)--Between 25 and 31 July, Thai artillery units shelled some border areas in Battambang and Pursat Provinces 27 times. Twenty reconnaissance flights by Thai L-19's were reported over the sectors of Ampil, Yeang Dangkm, Ta Sanh, and Smat Deng while at sea, 306 Thai vessels illegally operated in the sectors between 5 and 33 nautical miles from Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang islands. During the same period, Cambodian border guards put out of action 176 Cambodian reactionaries who who infiltrated from Thailand, including 104 taken prisoners or surrendered, and seized 60 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 6 Aug 86 BK] /8918

238 'MISLED' PERSONS RETURN--Phnom Penh, 10 Aug (SPK)--Last July, 238 misled persons returned to the fold bringing with them 108 guns. They were warmly welcomed by revolutionary authorities and local people and provided facilities to restart their life. During the first 7 months of this year, 3,000 persons misled by enemy propaganda left the enemy ranks to join to evolution with 1,682 weapons. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1136 GMT 10 Aug 86 BK] /8918

STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD--Phnom Penh, 2 Aug (SPK)--This year Cambodia plans to send 825 students to study abroad. These students will study various

disciplines such as foreign literature, agriculture, medicine, industry, mechanics, chemistry, meteorological cartography, economics, law, etc...in fraternal socialist and freindly countries such as Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, the GDR, CSSR, Bulgaria, Poland, Cuba, Mongolia, and India. In the past, Cambodia sent a total of 3,685 students abroad. At the end 1985, 785 concluded their studies and have been posted to various public services and ministries in the country. Since the beginning of this year, another 437 have returned home. It is to be noted that recently eight Cambodian students received their diplomas from the Higher School of Economy and Agronomy in Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam). Currently, there are another 29 students studying in this school. Since 1981, 83 Cambodian students finished their studies in higher and secondary professional schools in southern Vietnamese provinces. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 2 Aug 86 BK] /8918

CSO: 4219/48

NORTHERN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS CONSOLIDATE DEFENSES

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English May 86 pp 21-22

[Article by Nhat Tan]

[Text]

The northern mountain districts play an important role in the national economy as well as in the defence of the whole country. Occupying 26.8% of the national territory, this area contains valuable natural wealth like precious woods, rare fruits, special-use plants and important mineral resources. Its rugged relief constitutes a natural border almost 1,500 km long between our country and China, a major obstacle to aggression from the North.

However, these districts face many difficulties. The area occupied by bare hills and denuded mountains is increasing. Only over 10% of the area is forested. Slash-and-burn farming is still practised. The population of 6 million (2 million of working age) live mostly along communication lines and in valleys. The material and technical infrastructure is still poor, and the people's managerial, cultural, scientific and technical standards low.

The socialist relations of production are not yet firmly consolidated. On top of that, these districts have to deal with a perfidious neighbour who sends in spies and commandos for sabotage, floats mines and spywar goods on rivers flowing from China into Vietnam, and capitalizes on the long-standing ties between people living on both sides of the border to propagandize, sow discord and plant saboteurs.

Defeated in his aggression early in 1979, the enemy has continued to nibble at our border areas. In many regions the population cannot carry out production work owing to his shelling. In some places, his shells have fallen more than 10 km inside our border and in some days up to 50,000 were fired on our territory. He has also been launching infantry assaults of battalion or regimental size in raids of destruction. Some regions of Xin Man and Vi Xuyen districts (Ha Tuyen province), Van Lang and

Cao Loc district (Lang Son province), and Muong Khuong district (Hoang Lien Son province) have become hot battlefronts.

Faced with this situation, the armed forces and people of the northern mountain districts have closely combined the two strategic tasks of fighting and production. Indeed, over the past years many districts have not only restored but also developed their economy, while consolidating their defences.

The first thing they have had to do is to stabilize living conditions and carry on production work. About 700 villages located near the border have been moved away from it. Houses have been rebuilt and production resumed. Meanwhile, many districts have built defences and make preparations for people's war, combining the action of regional troops with that of the militia and guerrilla forces, people's vigilance. Thus, between March 1979 and December 1984, the region-

all armed forces destroyed and captured more than 2,000 spies and commandos, and arrested nearly 500 Chinese who had illegally crossed the border.

Regarding production, the districts have begun exploiting the local potentials in forest resources, perennial industrial crops and cattle-breeding.

At present along hundreds of kilometres of our border thick bamboo and rattan hedges have been planted which constitute both

good defence and a source of precious material for exportable handicraft articles. Valuable industrial crops have received due attention. Districts in Lai Chau province have planted 200,000 ha of tung trees, Thach An district (Cao Bang province) 10,000 ha, and Trang Dinh district (Lang Son province) nearly 20,000 ha. Van Chan district (Hoang Lien Son province) has planted 7,500 ha of tea and Dai Tu district (Bac Thai province) 500 ha. Districts in Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son and Cao Bang provinces have also planted over 3,000 ha of cinnamon for export.

Besides, great attention has been paid to the cultivation of rice and other food crops. In Meo Vac district (Ha Tuyen province) people have filled hollows with earth for

the intensive farming of maize, bringing yields from 9.5 quintals/ha in 1978 to 11 quintals in 1984. Wet-rice yields have gone up from 1.5—1.8 tonnes/ha to 2—4 tonnes/ha and even 8 tonnes in certain cases. Per capita food production is now 300 kg—equal to the national average.

The districts have likewise vigorously developed the planting of cotton and flax and promoted family weaving, thus meeting half of their needs.

The consolidation and development of communication lines has contributed to boosting production, raising the people's cultural standards and serving national defence. With their own means, the border districts have helped fortify defences and improve communications between villages and districts, supplying one million workdays between 1980 and 1983.

These achievements by the northern mountain districts in extremely difficult conditions are evidence of great efforts and bear high significance. This is the result of the correct strategic line of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the local people's spirit of self-reliance, and material and moral support by the people throughout the country.

/9274
CSO: 4200/1320

HANOI RADIO DENOUNCES U.S.-THAI MILITARY EXERCISE

BK141225 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "An Extremely Dangerous Challenge"]

[Text] The joint military exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold 86" between the armed forces of the United States and Thailand has shed more light on the dark design of the wargame organizers, hostile to the three Indochinese people. The newly-concluded wargame in the Gulf of Thailand was the fifth annual military exercise between American and Thai armies since 1982 and the biggest ever. It involved 13,000 American troops; over 60 jet fighters, including the high performance F-16 and F-5 taken from the bases in South Korea; and the New Jersey, a modern 45,000-ton cruiser capable of carrying Tomahawk missiles, 11 other warships, and nuclear submarines from U.S. bases in the Philippines.

From the Thai side, there were 3,500 troops, 19 warships, and some 40 warplanes. The month-long exercise was staged at the place nearer to Cambodia than in the previous games.

The "Cobra Gold 86" was obviously a very dangerous challenge from Washington and Bangkok to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the three Indochinese countries as a whole. Alongside the "Cobra Gold 86", the Pentagon is feverishly going ahead with a plan to set up war reserve military stockpile on Thai soil, paving a way for future U.S. military comeback to Thailand.

In a move to justify this dangerous act, Washington and Bangkok have been raising a hue and cry about the imaginary Vietnamese threat to Thailand. This slanderous allegation, however, has been rejected by the Thai public. In a recent issue, the newspaper THAI RAT referred to the U.S. Government as one which is making war and taking advantages of the situation, while using war as a pretext. Another Thai newspaper SIAM RAT confirmed that there is no evidence of the so-called Vietnamese attack on Thailand. The annual Cobra Gold military exercise has been a U.S. maneuver aimed at staging a false situation to create a feeling that Thailand is having to cope with a possible foreign aggression. The Thai people finally have to bear the burden, because the large part of the development budget has gone to the military. That explains the reason why the Thai public, including the press and public figures both in the civilian and military circles, have urged their government to reconsider its hostile attitude toward Vietnam.

The foregoing act lies in the framework of Reagan's Asia and Pacific doctrine, a reactionary strategy aimed at maintaining the position of imperialism and expansionism. The United States is going ahead with its military comeback in Southeast Asia and the "Cobra Gold 86" has poisoned the regional atmosphere. Certain people in the Thai ruling circles have been tailing up after the American aggressive strategy by pursuing a hostile policy against the three Indochinese peoples. They intentionally run counter to the aspiration of the peoples of Thailand and Southeast Asia. However, all the plots and moves of the imperialist and other reactionary forces cannot check the advance of the three Indochinese countries nor block the trend for dialogue in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam, as well as Laos and Cambodia stand for political dialogue and wait to build good-neighborliness with Thailand and other Southeast Asia countries to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. That is also an unchanged stand of Vietnam.

/S738

CSO: 4200/1322

LEADERS GREET INDIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

OW141717 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)—Vietnamese leaders today extended warmest greetings to their Indian counterparts on the 39th national day of the Republic of India (15 August).

The joint congratulatory message, addressed by President of the State Council Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong to President Giani Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, says:

"A close friend of the fraternal Indian people, the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the wonderful achievements of the Indian people in all fields over the past 39 years, which have turned India from a colonial and dependent country into a powerful country playing a great role in the region and the world as a whole, especially in the non-aligned movement.

"Under your dynamic and wise leadership, the Republic of India is making intensive preparations for its modernization so that it will enter the 21st century with a new strength and a new status to be worthy with its dimension.

"We hope that the Republic of India, which has made valuable contributions to human civilization in spiritual value and with traditional culture, will continue to render big contributions to developing economy, sciences and technology of human kind and to consolidating and strengthening the struggle for world peace, against the danger of a nuclear war.

"We are very elated at the fine development of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and India in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and development in Asia and the world as a whole."

The message wishes the friendship and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and India further consolidation and development. On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has cabled greetings to his Indian counterpart, Shiv Shanker.

/9738

CSO: 4200/1122

CONGOLESE LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON NATIONAL DAY

00141726 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)--Vietnamese leaders have extended their warm greetings to their Congolian counterparts on the 23rd national day of the People's Republic of the Congo (PRC).

The message, jointly addressed by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, to Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Party of Labor and the PRC; Ange Edouard Pongui, prime minister; and Jean Garagea Zandzou, chairman of the National Assembly, says:

Over the past [number indistinct] years, the Congolese people under the leadership of the Party of Labor and the government of the PRC headed by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso have overcome many difficulties and recorded big achievements in consolidating national independence and making Congo a prosperous country, actively contributing to the struggle of African nations, the non-aligned countries, and the people of the world as a whole for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Vietnamese people rejoice at these achievements and sincerely wish the Congolese people still greater success in their glorious revolutionary cause.

"May the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the parties, the states and the peoples of our two countries further consolidate and develop."

Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has cabled his greetings to his Congolese counterpart, Antoine Ndinga-oba.

/0738

001 4200/1322

BRIEFS

FRG ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Hanoi, 13 Aug (VNA)--The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany to Vietnam, Joachim Broudre Groger, presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho here today. The Vietnamese leader had a cordial talk with the FRG diplomat after the presentation ceremony. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 13 Aug 86 OW] /9738

PHAN DAN CONGRATULATES CASTRO--Hanoi, 13 Aug (VNA)--The daily NHAN DAN today warmly congratulates Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers, on the conferment of the Ho Chi Minh order on him by the Vietnamese Council of State on his 60th birthday. The paper says: "Fidel Castro is the esteemed and respected leader of the working class and people of Cuba, an outstanding fighter in the communist and workers' movement and the movement for national liberation throughout the world, and a great friend of the Vietnamese people. His active revolutionary life constitutes a bright example of determined and indomitable struggle, of optimism about the future, and of class association between national liberation and socialist construction in Cuba. He is the best representative of the heroic Cuban generation who have promoted the noble cause of Jose Marti, and written the most illustrious pages in Cuban history, translating Jose Marti's dream into glorious reality. To the Vietnamese communists and people Comrade Fidel Castro is a very dear image since he exemplifies the Cuban people's pure socialist internationalism. He wholeheartedly supported and assisted our people's anti-U.S. resistance war in the past and is doing so in our socialist construction and national defence work at present." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 13 Aug 86 OW] /9738

JAPANESE CINEMATOGRAPHER HONORED--Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)--The Vietnamese Cinema Workers' Association has conferred Vietnam's friendship medal on Kajuyo Kiamada, president of the Japan Renaissance Cinema Workers' Association. Kajuyo Kiamada is a veteran cinematographer of Japan who has rendered big services to introducing Vietnam's cinematography to his people and a social activist who has always given support to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. Present at the presentation ceremony were Ha Xuan Truong, head of the CPV Central Committee's Commission for Culture and Arts and vice president of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association; Cu Huy Can, minister in charge

of culture and arts at the Council of Ministers; and others. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 14 Aug 86 OW] /9738

JOINT LAOS SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM--Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)--A program for scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and Laos for 1986-87 and for the 1986-90 period was finalized here Tuesday by Dang Huu, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology of Vietnam, and Souly Santhavong, chairman of the State Council for Science and Technology of Laos. Under the program, the two parties will jointly sponsor several scientific research projects including overall survey of natural resources in their respective countries and coordinate their efforts in personnel training. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 14 Aug 86 OW] /9738

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE EXHIBITION--Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)--A photo exhibition on Indian architecture was opened here today in celebration of the 39th independence day of the Republic of India (15 August). Present at the opening ceremony were Huynh Tan Phat, vice-president of the Council of State and Indian Ambassador Johari Pushkar. The exhibition, organized by the Vietnam Architects' Association, will run into 25 August. On display are 103 photos of India's ancient and modern architectures and folk paintings. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 14 Aug 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4200/1322

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SOUTH REVIEWED

Haiphong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The municipal people's committee recently reviewed the economic association between Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh and the southern provinces in 1985 and discussed measures aimed at expanding various forms of economic association and cooperation in 1986.

The conference was chaired by Tran Hanh, vice chairman of the municipal people's committee.

Vu Hoat, head of the Haiphong economic delegation to Ho Chi Minh City, read a recapitulation report. In 1985, productive and commercial units of the city intensified economic association and cooperation with Ho Chi Minh City and the southern provinces. The total value of goods brought to the southern provinces and sold there by Haiphong City represented 62.4 percent of the amount indicated in the signed contracts while that of merchandise bought from the southern provinces and brought into Haiphong City fulfilled 88 percent of the norm. This is the result of great efforts exerted under circumstantial possibilities. Of the 76 units which established trade relationships with the southern provinces and Ho Chi Minh City, 48 belonged to the state commercial sector and marketing cooperatives. The municipal economic delegation satisfactorily performed its function of exchanging and transporting goods; in conjunction with the commercial services of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh Cities, the delegation organized and set up general commercial-association shops to bring goods to Haiphong to meet its needs and worked with the provincial people's committees of eastern and western Nam Bo and of the Central Highlands to develop economic association and replenish merchandise funds.

However, in their effort to acquire goods, some productive and commercial units improperly implemented the municipal people's committee regulations on formalities for contract ratification, periodic reporting, and expense payment. There were many commercial centers and organizations which went out to effect direct purchases and sales and which unilaterally set purchase and selling prices. There were instances when many units bought the same kind of goods, went to the south at the same time, and returned home together. The method of trading goods and forming economic associations was still inadequate. Despite a huge transportation potential, merchandise deliveries were frequently delayed.

In 1986, all forms of economic association and cooperation with Ho Chi Minh City and the southern provinces will be developed continuously in order to double the purchase-sale rate and turnover as compared with 1985 with the main objective of exploiting all potentials, helping to promote Haiphong's production, and simultaneously obtaining many more goods to meet the city people's consumption needs. It will be necessary to take advantage of circulation facilities to step up the exchange of production experience, to apply scientific-technological advances, to update the commercial management apparatus, to help one another develop production and enter the market, and gradually to stabilize prices, financing, and the currency. A plan must be drawn up to transport goods from south to north and vice versa and to organize north-south transport groups. If conditions permit, the food and commercial sectors as well as urban wards and rural districts must organize their own transport means.

Drawing a conclusion from the conference, Tran Hanh stressed the need to carry out some tasks within the framework of economic association with friendly provinces. Units authorized to go to the south to buy goods and materials must formulate association plans to exchange information about the cost and categories of goods in accordance with the functions assigned to them by the competent authorities. It is necessary gradually to muster the principal units and send them to the south to purchase goods and materials according to particular kinds of merchandise and to the ward and district echelons in order to avoid overlapping activities, raising prices, and merely seeking profit. All sectors authorized to go to the south to purchase goods must comply with formalities in signing contracts through the medium of the Haiphong municipal economic delegation to Ho Chi Minh City and must strictly fulfill the duty to make reports and to contribute part of their profit to the municipal budget. After reminding the audience of the importance of economic association and cooperation with Ho Chi Minh City and the southern provinces, the comrade expressed the hope that the installations entrusted with this task will work better to join the entire municipality in successfully implementing the 1986 state plan.

9332/12899
CSO: 4209/633

RESEARCHERS EXAMINE UTILIZATION OF WASTE LAND

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English May 86 pp 28-29

[Article by Truong Dinh Khang, candidate doctor of science]

[Text]

Vietnam has 33 million hectares of natural land. How is it being used according to the viewpoints of agriculture and forestry?

As part of a State-level research programme included in the 1981-1985 five-year plan, the Central Institute for Agricultural Zoning and Planning working together with the General Office for Land Management, provincial and municipal administrations, and a number of specialists have located all areas of waste land throughout the country and take initial steps in surveying soil and other natural conditions and studying potential uses and possibilities of access. This is an important undertaking. The researchers have made the most of previous studies at home and abroad, and learnt from the experience acquired in the world in the study of land resources.

The researchers have compared maps (contour maps, pedological maps, vegetal-cover maps) drawn by the State Cartographic Office and the National Cartographic Commission on the 1:1,000,000 and 1:250,000 scales, and used statistical documents and general surveys done on both zones, north and south of the country, including those carried out by the former regime in the South in the Central Highlands and the Mekong delta.

After that, to assess the accuracy of the data obtained from the maps, teams have been sent out for field investigations:

— To the Northern uplands and highlands, including the provinces of Son La, Ha Son Binh, Hoang

Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Lang Son and Quang Ninh;

— A team for the maritime areas (including the provinces of Quang Ninh, Hai Phong, Thai Binh, Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Tho, Thuan Hai, Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Giang, Minh Hai and Kien Giang);

— To Eastern Nam Bo (including the provinces of Tay Ninh, Long Be and Dong Nai);

— To the Central Highlands (including the provinces of Chu Pong, Kontum, Dac Lac and Lam Hong);

— To the Mekong delta (including the provinces of Long An, Dong Thap, An Giang, Kien Giang, Ha Giang, Ben Tre, Cau Long and Minh Hai).

The results of on-the-spot investigation have corroborated the conclusions reached on the maps.

At present, in the whole country there are 4,005 areas of waste land totalling 11,676,000 ha distributed as follows:

— Northern uplands and highlands: 4,774,200 ha;

— Central Highlands: 1,631,200 ha;

— Southern Trung Bo (Central Highlands): 1,591,000 ha;

— Former Fourth Zone (Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh provinces): 1,591,000 ha;

— Eastern Nam Bo: 1,114,000 ha;

— Mekong river delta: 1,114,000 ha; and

— Red river delta: 211,000 ha.

Thus we see that the Northern uplands and highlands, the Central

Highlands, the coastal region of southern Trung Bo, and the former Fourth Zone hold vast potentials for land reclamation.

Since the August Revolution, the Government has paid constant attention to expanding the cultivated area. Millions of hectares have been reclaimed, providing livelihood for millions of people.

Land reclamation has always been long-term work in all countries of the world. In Vietnam as elsewhere, fertile lands have long since been put to use. At present, most of our untitled land is poor, barren, difficult of access and with few or no sources of water. We are determined step by step to exploit it although, according to FAO report, one will have to invest 20-25 times more compared with the past to reclaim every hectare of waste land.

The outstanding characteristic of our areas of waste land is that they are of fairly large size and are situated close to each other. Therefore, with proper investment and exploitation, we can establish large State farms or economic zones. Thus we have:

— 1,681 areas of less than 1,000 ha each;

— 1,762 areas of from 1,000 ha to 5,000 ha each;

— 798 areas of from 5,000 ha to more than 10,000 ha each.

Here are the various conditions of access:

Communications: only 1,739,455 ha (830 areas) are of easy access by land and water, less than 100 km from large cultural centres; 3,702,100 ha (1,093 areas) are difficult of access; and 6,603,687 ha (1,892 areas) very difficult of access.

Water supply: only 187,260 ha (233 areas) have enough water for irrigation; 3,702,100 ha (1,294 areas) lack water and planting is difficult in the dry season; and for 7,785,000 ha (2,174 areas) irrigation will be impossible or very costly.

Vegetal cover: only 93,000 ha have a forest cover; 2,409,400 ha contain scattered timber trees which can give 30 cubic metres/year/ha; 8,364,200 ha are bare hills, or are covered with thickets, brambles, grass; lastly, 34,825 ha are sand beaches and sand dunes along the coast; there are also a number of small plots of untitled land scattered in various plains.

In short, of the 11,576,000 ha of waste land 7—8.5 million hectares are difficult to exploit owing to

serious ecological problems. Putting them to any sort of use will require big investments and detailed investigation and planning.

Soil conditions: more than half of the waste land has too high a gradient for agriculture; only 4,350,000 ha have more than 100 cm of top soil suited to the planting of agricultural and industrial plants; humus content is about 1—3%; there is little phosphoric acid and potash; the soil is acid, its pH is less than 4 or 5.

A look at the table at the end of this article will show that at present most of our untitled land is infertile and difficult to exploit, being constituted of sandy, acid sulphate, saline, exhausted, and high-gradient soil.

On the strength of an analysis of natural and social conditions, this waste land can be used as follows:

For agriculture: 4,145,700 ha including 515,000 ha for wet rice; 550,400 ha for subsidiary food crops and short-term industrial crops; 1,474,700 ha for perennial industrial crops; 605,000 ha for pasture.

It should be noted that of the 4 million hectares suited for agriculture only 10% (585,000 ha) can be easily exploited.

Now we have 6.9 million hectares of agricultural land. Our policy is to put another 4 million hectares under crop. These will have to be sought among the more than 11 million hectares of existing waste land.

..

The land reclamation programme has been drawn up following these principles:

1. Forests are not waste land. It is the slash-and-burn farming practised by national minorities that turns the burnt-out forest areas into waste land. Land must be reclaimed only in carefully delimited regions. Therefore, the drive for the sedentarization of nomadic farmers must be stepped up and forests must be protected.

2. Agriculture and forestry must be combined. Afforestation of waste land is an important link in land reclamation. Excellent results have been obtained from forest-planting in many areas (like pine-growing in the Central Highlands). In some regions in Nam Bo acid sulphate and saline soils unsuited to agricultural crops can be planted with forest species like cajuput, mangrove, etc. During the reclamation process, a forest

| Nature of the soil | Total area in the country (ha) | Untilled land | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | | Area (ha) | Percentage of total |
| Sandy soil | 521.000 | 207.400 | 39.9 |
| Saline soil | 991.200 | 99.000 | 10.0 |
| Acid sulphate | 2.140.300 | 447.200 | 20.8 |
| Alluvial soil | 2.906.700 | 246.800 | 8.5 |
| Marshy and peaty soil | 71.700 | 5.800 | 8.0 |
| Exhausted soil | 2.481.900 | 858.100 | 35.0 |
| Drought-prone red and yellow-brown soil | 31.700 | 18.800 | 59.0 |
| Black soil | 241.300 | 67.500 | 28.0 |
| Yellow-red soil | 15.839.500 | 7.784.800 | 49.0 |
| Yellow-red humus soil on mountain side | 2.976.300 | 1.600.000 | 53.7 |
| High-gradient valley soil | 330.800 | 44.100 | 13.3 |
| Humus soil on mountain side | 280.700 | 115.700 | 41.2 |
| Heavily eroded soil | 468.800 | 172.000 | 36.6 |

3. The exploitation of any given area requires a detailed plan including communications, water conservancy and cadastral survey. In particular, permanent settlement is possible only if supported by adequate investments and determination to improve the ecology.

4. Migration to New Economic Zones may follow either of two methods worked out by the Ministry of Labour:

- Short-distance migration: within a province or a zone.
- Long-distance migration: to other zones.

The survey has pointed out that short-distance migration is a promising method. It involves small investments and conforms to our possibilities.

In order to exploit waste land in the provinces, we can mobilize people to put it to various uses: agriculture, forestry, or agriculture combined with forestry.

5. The central administration shall provide overall guidance but shall entrust the provinces with specific areas in order for them to engage in rational exploitation depending on their possibilities and the prevailing natural conditions.

At present, fairly accurate data have been collected and correct policies worked out. Step by step we will conquer these areas of waste land and turn them into useful components of our national economy.

/9274

CSO: 4200/1320

NGHE TINH INCREASES AQUATIC PRODUCTS PRODUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jul 86 p 1

[VNA News Release: "During First 6 Months of the Year Nghe Tinh Catches 15,800 Tons of Maritime Products"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of this year Nghe Tinh Province caught 15,800 tons of fish, which was 52.6 percent of the annual plan and an increase of 50 percent over the same period last year. It sold the state 3,700 tons of fish, an increase of 34 percent over the first 6 months of 1985.

The sector processed 3.5 million liters of fish sauce, 15 tons of dried fish, and 65 tons of shrimp paste.

During the past 6 months, Quynh Luu and Nghi Loc districts attained 56 to 72.5 percent of their annual plan norms regarding the catching of maritime products, an increase of 30 to 45 percent over the same period last year.

The districts of Dien Chau, Quynh Luu, and Cam Xuyen, with the assistance of the aquatic products sector and the sectors at the provincial level in resolving problems regarding prices, the exchange rate for export goods, and the supplying and management of materials, purchased twice as many aquatic products as during the same period last year.

In order to add to the warehouses and equipment serving the processing of aquatic products and exports, in addition to the freezing plant at Cua Hoi the province invested in building an additional freezing plant to help the districts in the southern part of the province increase their capability to purchase and process raw shrimp as well as frozen shrimp for export.

During the last 6 months of this year the Nghe Tinh aquatic products sector is concentrating all capabilities on serving the southern fishing season and is endeavoring to purchase 5,500 tons of fish. The sector also has a plan to invest in 400 additional shrimp nets for the installations and is preparing materials and raw materials to supply to 100 installations involved in shrimping.

5616

CSO: 4209/760

LANG SON PAPER, RADIO AIDED IN FLOOD RECOVERY

OW120551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Aug 86

/Text/ Upon learning of the recent flash flood's serious ravages in Lang Son, where the Lang Son radio station and paper were flooded and slush covered the equipment--thus greatly hampering the local information and propaganda work--the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission and the Ha Bac Paper Office provided prompt assistance to help the Lang Son radio station and paper rapidly resume their activities after the flash flood.

The Vietnam Radio and Television Commission donated a short-wave transmitter to the Lang Son radio station. The radio material supplies sector supplied it with materials and spare parts for machine and equipment maintenance so that it will be able to resume its normal activities soon.

As Ha Bac and Lang Son are two sister provinces, the Ha Bac Paper Office sent a cadre delegation to visit Lang Son, bringing along rice, soap, and office supplies. The delegation also took along 2,000 copies of the Lang Son paper that was printed in Ha Bac during the postflash flood period, to help the Lang Son paper meet its circulation needs. The Ha Bac paper has also undertaken the printing of all the Lang Son paper's periodicals until it can completely recover from the damage caused by the flash flood.

Imbued with the spirit of working for the sake of frontline people, cadres and workers of the Ha Bac printing house and Ha Bac paper, in only 2 days, finished printing all the copies needed for the Lang Son paper's circulation.

/12228

CSO: 4209/758

SET OF STANDARD RADIATION SAMPLES CREATED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Scientific-Technical News Column by Le Minh Phuc and Le Van Vuong: "First Standard Radiation Samples in Our Country"]

[Text] The task of prospecting for minerals by measuring the intensity of natural radiation demands a set of standard samples to unify the results of measurements made by different machines. That set of standard samples also helps people prospecting for uranium have a basis on which to evaluate the prospects of areas in which radiation is detected.

For many years our country's technical level and actual conditions did not allow us to create a set of standard samples with the necessary quality. In 1983, with the encouragement of the geology sector and the all-out cooperation and assistance of Institute 481, the National Nuclear Energy Institute, the board of directors of Program 50-01 regarding "the use of nuclear energy to serve the national economy," the specific contributions of Soviet and Swedish specialists, the International Nuclear Energy Commission, and the Geophysical Group of the Geology General Department, there was begun the drafting of a set of standard samples, which was completed in December 1984.

The set of standards samples consists of four cubes measuring (1.2 x 1.2 x 1.2 meters). Inside there are separate radioactive materials in granular form--each grain is 0.08mm in diameter--in order to provide a separate standard for each type of uranium, thorium, and potassium. In the center there is an aluminum box with walls 6mm thick which is coated with epoxy, so that it is completely air-tight. On the outside there is a layer of ebony wood fastened together by steel screws to ensure the durability of the cubes during use.

After using it many times, many different organs have made the evaluation that the set of standard saturation X-ray samples meets the necessary standards.

On the basis of investigating and monitoring their use, the Quality and Standards Measurement General Department on 10 May 1986 issued Decision 170-QDTC, which recognized the state standard samples. They meet the requirement of calibrating radiation measuring instruments on aircraft, in mine shafts, and on the surface to serve the task of prospecting for minerals by use of the radiation method nationwide.

The set of standard radiation models is the first to be used our geology sector. That set of standard models will help improve the effectiveness of mineral exploration in our country.

5616

CSO: 4209/760

VUNG TAU CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION COMPLETES PROJECTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jul 86 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Vung Tau Oil and Gas Construction Corporation Completes Many Projects and Project Items"]

[Text] The Vung Tau Oil and Gas Construction Corporation of the Ministry of Building surpassed its construction plan for the first 6 months of the year by 5 percent, an increase of 60 percent over the same period last year. The corporation turned over so that it could be brought into operation a motor vehicles facility with a capacity of 150 vehicles a year and a usable area of 7,500 square meters, a geophysical facility, a drilling rig storage tank, housing for Soviet cadres and workers, a cultural service area for housing subzone No 1, etc., all of which were of good quality.

This year the corporation received a plan 71 percent greater than 1985 and many projects will enter the completion phase. The corporation reorganized its management apparatus, eliminated the intermediate and enterprise echelons, and set up for construction units, a structural steel unit, a utilities machinery unit, and a secondary production unit. The corporation director directly managed the units and reduced indirect workers from 18 percent to 10.6 percent.

The corporation carried out the contracting out of full responsibility for project items to the units and gave the basic level the right to take the initiative in organizing production. There was close inspecting and monitoring of construction, so the quality of the projects was ensured and the workers' income was increased. The corporation's cadres and workers applied many innovations and improvements, saved 16 tons of POL, 17 tons of cement, etc., thus saving for the state 1.2 million dong.

5616

CSO: 4209/760

BRIEFS

FISH LIVER OIL PRODUCTION--Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)--The pharmaceutical enterprise No. 24 in Ho Chi Minh City has put fish liver oil capsules into mass production. The enterprise started trial production of fish liver oil in 1982 by using by-products of seafoods according to a formula proposed by the woman Master of Science Phan Thi Anh of the Ho Chi Minh City Health Service. Production rose from 97,000 capsules in 1982 to 5 million in 1985. This year the enterprise plans to turn out 15 million liver oil capsules. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 14 Aug 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4200/1322

GUIDELINES FOR WAGES OF CONTRACTUAL LABORERS

Haiphong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] To help all establishments start implementing correctly and uniformly Decision No 30/QĐ-UB of 10 January 1986 of the municipal people's committee on the salary rate for contractual laborers employed by state agencies and enterprises and private installations, the labor service issued the following specific guidelines:

1. Wages and allowances must be based on the professional standard of contractual laborers and the graded salaries paid them must be equivalent to those paid for the same jobs in the same sector. There are various types of allowances, such as zonal allowance, allowance for hazardous environment, cost-of-living allowance, night shift and overtime allowances, and so on. Every unit employing contractual laborers must take its own actual conditions into consideration in computing the laborers' wages according to the principle that these wages must be equivalent to those of workers and civil servants employed in the same sector and placed in the same working conditions.

2. Concerning contractual laborers who work on a combined or product contract, the contractual unitary remuneration rate must be computed on the basis of fixed output and the graded salaries and allowances must be reckoned and included in the unitary remuneration rate just as in the case of state workers employed in the same sector and placed in the same working conditions.

3. Units which employ contractual laborers and remunerate them on the basis of working time (by paying daily or monthly salaries) must set a clear-cut norm of work performance to be used to compute wages; if this norm is not fulfilled, wages will be reduced accordingly.

Following are some concrete examples of wage computation to be studied by all units in paying wages to laborers:

a. For laborers doing simple jobs (such as cleaning offices, boiling water, etc.), the salary will be Grade II with 230 dong; the allowance for price differential in various zones in the municipality will be 24 percent--that is, 55.2 dong; if 26 working days are performed in a month, the monthly wage will be 285.2 dong and the daily wage will be $285.2 \text{ dong} \div 26 \text{ days} = 10.97 \text{ dong}$.

b. For contractual security guards, the salary will be equivalent to that of workers and civil servants placed in the same conditions and will fall under Grade II with 236 dong; the zonal allowance of 24 percent in effect since September 1985 will be applied and will amount to 61.44 dong (236 dong x 24 percent); the responsibility allowance for protecting warehouses, stations, harbors, and storage fields will be 7 percent--that is, 17.92 dong (according to Circular No 23 of 20 November 1985). To sum up, the monthly wage will be 236 + 61.44 + 17.92 dong = 335.36 dong and the daily wage will be 335.36 dong ÷ 26 days = 12.9 dong.

c. For technical workers working in a hot and noxious environment, the Grade III salary plus allowance for mechanical engineering toxicity will be 293 dong; the zonal allowance for price differential will be 74 percent--that is, 70.32 dong; if workers work 2 additional Sundays, the following specific calculation must be made:

$$\frac{293 + 70.32 \text{ dong}}{26 \text{ days}} \times 2 \text{ days} \times 200 \text{ percent} = 55.89 \text{ dong.}$$

The total monthly income will be 419.2 dong.

As mentioned in Article 11 of the decision, the severance pay will be computed as follows:

For example, contractual worker A quits his job after working for 4 months in an agency. He will receive the following severance pay:

Because his wage is equivalent to the graded salary of a security guard in the agency--that is 272 dong--the severance pay will be computed as follows: 272 dong x 1.24 x 4/12 = 112.42 dong.

9332/12599

CSO: 4209/633

OUTLINES FOR JOB APPLICATION, PLACEMENT

Hai Phong HAI PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] On 10 January 1986, the municipal people's committee issued Decision No 31/QĐ-UB on organizing the registration of and job placement for people residing in the municipal and city areas who have come of age and are physically able to work.

To ensure strict and effective implementation of this decision of the municipal people's committee, after consulting various sectors in the municipality, the labor service has issued the following specific guidelines.

I. Targets and Requirements

It is necessary to know the situation, abilities, special aptitudes, and aspirations of jobless laborers in order to facilitate job placement and ensure equity and rationality.

It is necessary to control tightly the source of labor and keep track of all changes in the situation in order to have a basis for formulating a plan. Job placement must be done yearly. On the other hand, positive action must be taken to provide labor to meet the state's need to recruit laborers and enroll students; the right persons must be chosen and the criteria set in the policy must be applied.

II. Qualifications and Scope

People qualified for registration are laborers who are of working age and are physically fit for work, who are unemployed, and who have been registered in household registration books as permanent residents of subwards, cities, or towns where registration for job placement is being effected.

III. Registration Principle and Procedure

1. On principle, all laborers falling under the above-mentioned category and scope and desiring to work must register for job placement at the subward people's committees in their residential area and will be recommended for job assignment, schooling, or work in cooperation with foreign countries only after having their names registered by the subward authorities. Subward people's committees have the duty to arrange to provide jobs for

registered applicants. Once assigned to a job, these laborers must accept it conscientiously. If unable to do the job because of poor health or lack of aptitude, laborers must notify the subward people's committees.

With regard to people who have not yet registered for job placement, subward people's committees will neither provide jobs nor issue recommendation letters and the certificates necessary for schooling, job assignment, or labor performance in foreign countries.

Agencies and enterprises which need to recruit workers or students must not only comply with regular formalities but also secure job placement registrations certified by the subward people's committees.

2. The procedure to be followed requires laborers who are fit for work and who want to work to report every year to the subward people's committees to register for job placement by filling out a standard application form.

IV. Implementation Order and Organization

The labor service has the duty to guide the planning and execution of this task in various wards and districts in the following manner:

1. Publication--The decision of the municipal people's committee must be imparted to citizen cells to make everyone understand clearly that the objective, requirement, and effect of job placement registrations will not only respond to the laborers' desire to fulfill their obligations and enjoy their rights but will also eliminate negative practices which may cause discontent with job placement, and will enable laborers to grasp the substance and spirit of the labor registration form so that they can fill it out clearly and correctly.

2. Registration Organization--Based on the year-end labor survey and population census, subwards must establish a time schedule for laborers' registration. There are two options:

- a. Subwards will fix a period of time and indicate the date and hours when laborers may report to subward people's committees for registration.
- b. Subwards will send cadres to every citizen cell to carry out control and registration.

Registrations must be completed by 30 January each year.

3. Recapitulation Analysis--On the basis of registration forms filled out by laborers, subwards have the duty to keep abreast of developments and to analyze and classify applicants according to their abilities, aptitudes, standards of knowledge, state of health, and age in order to draw up a plan to arrange and provide jobs during the planned year.

A list of laborers chosen by subwards to meet the requirements of worker and student recruitment must be made and submitted along with job applications

to the ward and district people's committees which will, in turn, send recapitulation reports to the municipal labor service for allotment of recruitment sources.

Above are basic guidelines to be followed to organize the implementation of the municipal people's committee decision. Any difficulty arising during the course of its implementation must be quickly reported to the ward and district authorities and the labor service, which will decide on a uniform solution.

9332/12899

CSO: 4209/633

VNA REPORTS ON PEACE ACTIVITIES IN COUNTRY

OW110745 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Aug (VNA)--At the onset of this summer vacation a big march for peace was held in Hanoi by the youth and students. Also under the theme "let us defend peace", almost all localities in the country have organized diversified activities such as art performances, meetings, collection of signatures, the campaign for "millions of letters and millions of deeds for peace", etc.

A painting contest for children under the theme "I Love my Fatherland, I Love Peace" has drawn more than 400 entries since it was launched four months ago.

In April last the education service conducted wide-ranging activities in favor of peace. In many schools, the teaching staff used the salute to the flag each Monday or the reviewing classes each Saturday, or the classes on politics in the week-days to make propaganda for peace. These activities culminated on 22 April, the "day for peace and friendship" observed at all educational institutions throughout the country.

On the International Children's Day (1 June) the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union started a summer vacation program focused on peace, such as painting and singing courses, tourist trips, aerobatics, sport contests, etc. The service's program for peace from now to the end of this year will include the following activities: talks on topical events in the world, to popularize among the students the latest initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for peace, disarmament and prevention of the war danger and to denounce the war schemes and acts of U.S.-led imperialism.

To enhance the friendship and solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries through exchanges of letters and paintings, and information about the activities for peace and friendship in Vietnam.

To educate pupils and students in the sense of struggle against the imperialists' war preparations and further heighten their vigilance and readiness to defend the country through fund raising drives in support of the armed forces and population in border areas.

To organize the 3rd round of the nationwide painting and writing contests and song festivals among pupils and students under the theme "welcome to the local party of peace", and make active preparations to join the worldwide "International Day of Peace" to be held on 1 September 1986.

BRIEFS

WORKSHOP ON INFORMATICS--Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)--A workshop entitled "informatics in service of production" was recently organized in Ho Chi Minh City under the sponsorship of the city's scientific and technical commission. More than 30 reports were delivered at the workshop, chiefly by scientific researchers, teachers and applicants of information. They deal with the development and application informatics at home and abroad, its efficiency in management work and production, the orientation of its development in Ho Chi Minh City and personnel training for this branch. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 14 Aug 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4200/1322

SUMMARIES OF TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1985

Hanoi TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC in English Oct-Dec 86 pp 80-81

[Text]

VU KHIEU: — Forty-five scientific papers have been heard at the symposium dealing with problems relating to the Central Highlands convened at Pleiku in April 1985. Proceeding from ethnic, economic, social and cultural features of the Central Highlands, the papers underline the weak and strong aspects of this region when it embarks upon the road to socialism.

The symposium agrees to a number of basic ideas as to a scientific foundation to be laid for the economic and social development of the Highlands and for providing it with a new cultural importance.

TRAN DO: — The generality and peculiarity of the national culture.

The generality of a national culture manifests itself when everyone has the same living style and behaviour, whereas the peculiarity emerges from different conditions of life environment. However, the continuity of time and space is due to intercourse and inheritance. The intercourse may be voluntary or under compulsion. In the latter case, the national idiosyncrasy plays a decisive role.

In the process of building a culture and a living style, we ought to take account the generality and, concurrently, to preserve the national idiosyncrasy.

LE ANH TRA: — The relation between the «national» and the «international» in a culture.

The «international» is constituted by common cultural elements which acquire a universality. The «national» is the cultural idiosyncrasy of each country, which always contains some international factors whose universality is much lesser than the «international».

The most consistent trend consists in building culture in which are interlinked tradition and modernity.

The developed world and the ever more extensive intercourse surely contribute to the enrichment of the life and the soul.

HOANG HOA TOAN: — Each ethnic group progressively creates its own cultural idiosyncrasy in the course of history. Concurrently, social intercourse and the same economic-cultural type enable those groups to get similar cultural elements.

These two features help distinguish each group and contribute to the unification of various groups.

CHU THAI SON: Ethnographical features of dwelling places as seen through the cultural spaces of the Central Highlands.

Based on quotations from Lewis H. Morgan's book entitled «House and Home Life of the American Aborigines» (Washington 1881), the author sets forth various documents connected with the house, house life and villages on the Central Highland of Indochina, thereby to underline the common cultural features of this area.

He also analyzes the features that characterize the three cultural spaces of the Central Highland: Northern subdivision; Middle and South-Eastern subdivision Southern division of the highland and the upland South-East Nam Do.

HOANG LUONG: — A number of economic, cultural, social, linguistic and toponymic data lead the author to the conclusion that the early Tay-Thai constituted a member of Phung Nguyen — Dong Son population.

LE NGOC THIANG — LAM DA NAM: — In examining the relationship between the Thai and their flora, the author tries to get some knowledge of every variety of plants, the method of cultivation, some customs relating to cultivated plants.

The author holds the view that allowance must be made for the utilization and amelioration of a number of cultivars as well as the popular experiences in cultivating various plants. Cultivated plants must be adequately used in the interest of the people.

TRINH KIM SUNG: — Traditionally culture of the ethnic groups inhabiting the Central Highland is a common treasure of the whole nation. It is the aboriginal cultural legacy left by proto-historic agricultural populations. In this cultural treasure are preserved a good deal of artistic and historical values which are unfortunately being on the wane.

... ought to take urgent and effective steps to safeguard these cultural values.

PHAM QUANG HOAN: — The classification of families must take into account the specific features that distinguish family from other collectives. Allowance must be made for the number of couples that live together in one household.

The author divides the families living on the Central Highland into two types: the smaller family consisting of one couple and

their unmarried or childless offspring, and the larger ones comprising at least two couples. Patronymic elements should be taken into consideration when the larger family belongs to a patriarchal group, and matronymic elements will enjoy our attention when this family is linked to a matriarchal group.

ANH DAO: — Besides its cultural aspects, the Pthi ceremony (a custom with the Gia-trai) reflects a conception of life and death. Nowadays, its nice traditional features should be preserved, and its unwholesome aspects must be discarded, especially the costly expenses for the ceremony.

LE DUY DAI: — The author analyses a few problems of labour in the Central Highland of our country, that remain unsettled in the

past years, namely, neglected social factors, inadequate use of local labour and newcomers, and low productivity.

In the coming years, the socio-economic development of the Central Highland will require more manpower. Its effective use should involve the equipment of labouring people with means of production, a redistributed population, and more jobs for them. Due allowance must also be made for seasonal occupations.

NGUYEN VAN HUY-TRUONG THU: The paper deals with some aspects of ethno-sociological methodology and methods, especially the examination and analysis of materials gathered through questionnaires.

Practical experiences gained from on-the-spot investigations enable the authors to get some idea of the worthiness of this method in researching into various socio-economic matters of our country. They think it advisable to promote ethno-sociological methods for solving the urgent problems called forth by the socio-economic transformation of the regions inhabited by minorities.

IVO VASILEV: — There are rules of behaviour among members of each ethnic group, that are manifested not only in the towns,

but also in attitudes and expressions of sentiment on the visage..., which might be referred to as *behaviour norms*. These norms have been considered by ethnologists to be 'usages and customs'.

Behaviour norms must be thought of as a special object of study, especially when they play the role of a means of intercourse between different ethnic groups.

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CSO: 4200/1319

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS 16 MAR-15 APR 86

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[Text]

(16 March — 15 April)

MARCH

15 — 19. A delegation of the Revolutionary Youth League of Mongolia, headed by Serandogijn Haragerel, First Secretary of the League, pays a visit to Vietnam. A cooperation programme for 1984 — 1990 is signed between the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Vietnam and the Revolutionary Youth League of Mongolia.

16. Ho Chi Minh City: Signing of a cooperation agreement between the Vietnam General Rubber Department and the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia for putting 10,000 hectares under rubber in Vietnam.

18 — 23. A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Abu-Alli Mustafa, Political Bureau member and Deputy General Secretary, of the Front, pays a visit to Vietnam.

18 — 24. Hanoi: Holding of a "Week of Solidarity" with the Angolan people against American and South African aggression".

19 — 27. A delegation representing five private US organizations, headed by Ms Linda Gibson Hiebert, co-director of "Indochina Project", pays a visit to Vietnam.

19 — 27. I. Inoye, member of the Japanese House of Representatives, and a number of Japanese citizens from the Kochi region pay a visit to Vietnam.

20 — 27. A delegation of the Vietnam General Department of Geology, headed by Tran Duc Luong, alternate member of the CPVCC and Director of the Department, pays a visit to Kampuchea.

21. An economic delegation of the Polish Government, headed by Jozef Korol, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and President of the Polish section of the Vietnam — Poland Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, pays a visit to Vietnam where it will attend the 10th session of this commission.

24. On the occasion of the 55th founding anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (26 March 1931 — 26 March 1986) the Council of State has decided to confer the title of "Labour Hero" on the Youth Volunteers of Ho Chi Minh City.

24-28. An army delegation of the Republic of Indonesia, headed by General Rudini, Chief of Staff, pays an official visit to Vietnam.

21 March - 7 April. Prague: A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Do Muoi, member of the CPVCC, pays a visit to Czechoslovakia, where it will attend the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

25. Quang Nam - Da Nang: Inauguration of the Qua Gian ferro-concrete bridge, 103 metres long and 10.5 metres wide, on National Highway 1A.

26. The SRV Ministry for Foreign Affairs issues a statement condemning the intensified acts of aggression by the US against Libya (See "Hanoi's Viewpoint" in this issue).

26 - 31. Minister Vo Dong Giang, envoy of President of the Council of State Truong-Chinh, pays a visit to Angola.

27. Quang Nam - Da Nang: Inauguration of the Phu Ninh irrigation project, which will bring water to 23,000 hectares of rice and subsidiary food crops.

27 March - 5 April: A delegation of the Ministry of Culture of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, headed by Minister Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, pays a visit to Vietnam.

APRIL

1. Chairman of the SRV National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho donates the 25,000 rubles from the Lenin

International Prize awarded to him for the building of new and expanded facilities for the School for Deaf and Dumb Children in Hanoi and the Young Pioneers' school in Ho Chi Minh City.

1 - 2. Minister Vo Dong Giang, envoy of President of the Council of State Truong-Chinh, pays a visit to the People's Republic of Congo.

2 - 7. Hanoi: Holding of a conference of Health Ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam (See "Panorama" in this issue).

- Hanoi: The Machine Export - Import General Department of the Foreign Trade Ministry receives the 15,000th IFA-W50 lorry from the GDR.

- Ha Bac: Holding of a commemorative ceremony in honour of Nguyen Gia Thieu, one of the great poets of Vietnam on the occasion of his 245th birthday (1741 - 1798).

3 - 7. Minister Vo Dong Giang, envoy of President of the Council of State Truong-Chinh, pays a visit to Ethiopia.

5 - 8. A Cuban delegation headed by Minister of Justice Juan Escalona Reguera, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, pays a visit to Vietnam.

13. Paris: Closing of a one-month exhibition of the works by veteran Vietnamese photographer Vo An Ninh.

14. Hanoi: The Lao and Kampuchean Embassies in Hanoi hold a solidarity and friendship get-together with Vietnamese and international friends on the occasion of the traditional new year festivals of the two countries: the Boun Pi May festival of Laos and the Chol Chhnam Thmei festival of Kampuchea.

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